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DEATH FOR POSSESSION OF BOMBS, USE OF ARMS

New regulation becomes effective on October 20 DETERRENT TO ARMED GANGSTERS

Death by hanging has been made mandatory in respect of convictions—on indictment—for unlawful possession of bombs or grenades and for unlawful use or attempted use of arms or explosives against any person irrespective of whether such use causes death or injury.

This additional Emergency Regulation—made by the Governor-in-Council—was approved at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting and will come into force on October 20.

Prosecution for offences under this new regulation, however, shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Known as the Emergency (Principal) Amendment (No. 2) Regulation, it reads as follows:

(1) Any person who without lawful authority carries or has in his possession any bomb, grenade, mine or other apparatus, machine or implement used, or capable of being used, as bomb, grenade or mine, shall be guilty of an offence against this regulation and shall be punished with death.

(2) Any person who without lawful authority uses or attempts to use arms, ammunition or explosive substance against any person or property, notwithstanding that death or injury to a person or injury to property is not caused by such use, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and shall on conviction on indictment be punished with death.

(3) A prosecution for an offence under this regulation shall not be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

"The new regulations come into effect on October 20."

Moving the resolution, the Attorney-General, Mr. J. B. Goff, said:

"The new regulations are necessary in view of the many cases of unlawful possession of arms and explosives which have come before the courts in recent months."

He stressed the serious proportions of this class of offence, mentioning the many cases of persons threatened, injured or killed by armed robbers, the incidents where the public have been put in fear or danger by the use of grenades and the recent casualties to police officers killed or wounded while arresting armed robbers.

Even heavy sentences on conviction had not had a deterrent effect and it had therefore, been decided that punishment by death for unlawful possession of bombs and grenades and use of arms should be introduced, he said.

The regulations, added the Attorney-General, would be subject to periodic review.

"All countries have long found it essential to maintain control enforceable as part of the criminal law to guard against unlawful possession of arms and ammunition."

A French Army spokesman said that the Vietnamese delegates, not of the Red Cross, who attended had "no definite instructions."

They agreed to another meeting at 11 a.m.

The spokesman added that he was unable to say whether the week-end fighting was continuing.

The appointment had been made for yesterday and had been sought by the Vietnamese after the week-end frontier battle in which 3,000 men of a French force were overwhelmed in a jungle "battle to destruction."

The French Red Cross kept the appointment but the Vietnamese representatives were not present, the Army announcement said.

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It's his turn now



A resident of Seoul lets a man described as a North Korean sympathizer (right) have one on the chin while South Korean soldiers and U.S. Marines pause to watch the incident on their way to the shooting war. (AP Photo).

Another warning from Peking on Korean "invasion"

London, October 11

Communist China warned today she could not "stand idly by" as United Nations troops advance into North Korea, but gave no hint of any action she might take.

The Red regime's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a lengthy statement which declared the "American war of invasion in Korea has been a serious threat to the security of China from the very start."

Similar statements on Korea have been issued from time to time. The latest was broadcast by the Peking Radio and

It said the United Nations resolution authorizing its troops to enter North Korea was "entirely illegal and against the will of the overwhelming majority of the world's population," and created a "serious situation" for China.

Like similar Peking statements, it gave no hint of any action that might be taken by the Chinese Communists to intervene directly in the Korean war.

It attacked an "entirely illegal and against the will of the overwhelming majority of the world's population" the resolution approved by the UN General Assembly on October 7, giving the go-ahead to United Nations forces to enter North Korea.

The statement declared the Korean question could be settled peacefully only on the basis of Russian proposals already rejected by the UN. These included an immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of all foreign troops and organization of free elections in the country by an equal number of both North and South Korean representatives.

The statement added: "The American war of invasion in Korea has been a serious menace to the security of China from its very start... The Chinese people cannot stand idly by with regard to such a serious situation created by the invasion of Korea by the United States and its accomplice countries and to the dangerous trend toward extending the war."

"The Chinese people firmly advocate a peaceful solution to the Korean problem and are firmly opposed to the extension of the Korean war by American and its accomplice countries. And they are even more firm in holding that aggressors must be answerable for all consequences resulting from their frantic acts in extending aggression." — Associated Press.

The Sea Furries are the British version of the U.S. Corsair fighter-bomber. The Sea Furries and Fire Fly attack bombers blasted gun emplacements, harbour installations, an airfield hangar, marshalling yards, trains and a barracks building. The object of the strikes was to disrupt communications and defensive positions.

At Group Commander, Lieutenant-Commander F. Stovin Bradford, D.S.C., who led one of the strikes, stated: "The Furries behaved magnificently. We are very satisfied with their performance."

The Sea Furries and Fire Fly operated from a British carrier operated from a British carrier operating the flag of Rear-Admiral W. G. Andrews, R.N., the Officer Second in Command, Far East Station, Saigon.

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UN ADVANCE IN NORTH KOREA CONTINUES

Tokyo, October 11.

United States troops drove 12 miles into North Korea today in an end run around the dihard Communists blocking the American advance up the main highway to Pyongyang, the Red capital.

At the other end of the blazing Korean front, South Koreans swept North and West out of captured Wonsan, 140 miles up the East coast highway from the 38th Parallel frontier.

The stage was set for a two-way drive against Pyongyang with the Americans advancing from the South and the South Koreans from the East. The American spearheads were 75 miles from the enemy capital and the South Koreans 90 miles.

North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung shouted new defiance at the "American aggressors" from the capital. He flatly rejected General MacArthur's final surrender demand with a call to his forces to "fight to the last."

Front despatches said Communist troops opposing the United States First Cavalry Division push up the main Seoul-Pyongyang highway were literally fighting to the death in an attempt to delay the advance. But another First Cavalry column executed an end run around the main enemy force and entered the main enemy road and 10 air miles North of the 38th Parallel frontier and 10 miles East of the Seoul-Pyongyang highway bastion of Kumsong.

The column met virtually no resistance. First Cavalry spokesman said.

The Americans apparently caught the North Koreans flat-footed and are now in a position to swing North and West behind the strong Communist forces opposing their advance.

The Reds were reported to have thrown elements of two new divisions—the 19th and 24th—into the battle to stem the American push up the Pyongyang highway. At least one-third of the enemy troops were believed to be hastily rounded-up South Korean conscripts. Ready to surrender at the first opportunity, they are kept in line by North Korean regulars who threaten to shoot any who desert. The fanatical regulars fight on until killed in their foxholes by the Americans.

American infantrymen gained nearly two miles up the highway South of Kumsong yesterday but it was two miles of hell through jumbled hills, interlocking ravines and sandbagged pillboxes of the Communist old pro-war border defence line.

For the first time in the war the Communists were using mines in large numbers to delay the American advance. Most were "Bouncing Bettles," which jumped two feet in the air before exploding. Others had wooden cases, which eluded mine detectors.

Two heavy enemy counterattacks were thrown back yesterday and another just before dawn today.

Major-General Hobart Gay commanding the First Cavalry reported there were signs that the Reds were cracking. He said aerial reconnaissance disclosed Communist groups of 50 to 200 each were pulling out of defensive positions.

Still another First Cavalry Division column drove 14 miles West just below the 38th Parallel and reached Paekchon, 47 miles North West of Seoul and 33 miles East of the Communist West coast port of Haegu.

In Central Korea, the 80th Eighth Division fought its way North to the Chokwon area, 14 miles above the 38th Parallel. Further East the ROK (South Korean) Division advanced 12 miles. Kumsong, 25 miles North of the frontier and 45 miles South of Wonsan.

The South Korean Third and Capital Divisions sent forces North and West out of Wonsan to clear Red troops from hills overlooking the city.

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BULK OF FRENCH TROOPS WIPE OUT

Saigon, October 11.

The bulk of a force of 3,500 French troops has been wiped out in the biggest battle of the four-year-old war with the Communist-led Vietnam, the French High Command announced yesterday.

A French communiqué admitted the severe setback in the region near the frontier of Communist China. Several hundreds of the French troops escaped the Vietminh trap, but the remainder "after a bloody combat" succumbed, but only after inflicting extremely heavy losses on the enemy," the bulletin said.

The French were reported outnumbered ten to one. But regardless of the number of men involved in the action, the defeat created a major stir.

In Paris, it brought an announcement that Colonial Minister Jean Letourneau and General Alphonse Juin, Resident General of Morocco and a trouble shooter, would fly to Indo-China to take whatever steps necessary to bolster the French position. They will leave at the end of this week.

A source in Paris close to the French Cabinet commented that "the rather bad developments in Northern Indo-China prove again that there is no longer a border between the Communists of Indo-China and the Communists of China."

Red Cross meeting

Vietminh Red Cross representatives did not turn up for their meeting with the French Red Cross representatives to negotiate a truce after the border mountain battle of Thatkhe, the French Army Headquarters announced today.

The appointment had been made for yesterday and had been sought by the Vietnamese after the week-end frontier battle in which 3,000 men of a French force were overwhelmed in a jungle "battle to destruction."

The French Red Cross kept the appointment but the Vietnamese representatives were not present, the Army announcement said.

A French Army spokesman said that the Vietnamese delegates, not of the Red Cross, who attended had "no definite instructions."

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Vietminh fire on Shell oil installations

Saigon, October 11.

Communist-led Vietminh guerrillas last night opened fire with mortars on British and American oil installations at Nhabé, seven miles South East of Saigon.

Several shells landed with destructive force in the British-owned Shell Oil Company's installations.

One phosphorous shell hit within 100 feet of a tank of high octane gasoline.

However, there was no serious damage. One Sengalese sentry was wounded.

Indo-Chinese employees at the depot have been on strike since last Sunday, when they fled during a skirmish between Vietminh guerrillas and French troops.

The British company leases the depot facilities with the Standards Oil Company of New York and the Texas Oil Company. Associated Press.

The weather

At noon GMT: (3 p.m. HKST) a tropical depression has formed about 200 miles East of Hong Kong. Pressure remains high over Japan and N. China.

Today's Forecast: Light or moderate E or SE winds. Fair.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 84.4 deg. F. Minimum 75.8 deg. F. Rainfall 0.8 inch.

Barometer: 30.1 inch. Humidity: 75%. Wind: 10 mph. Visibility: 10 miles.

Forecast for 12-18 Oct: A depression is expected to move into the region on October 15. Rainfall 1.2 inch.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
NOTICE TO MEMBERS
NINTH RACE MEETING
Saturday, 21st October, 1950

There are ten races, the first will be run at 1.30 p.m. and the last race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through Tickets (10 Races—\$20) may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office of the Club, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Offices at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at—

5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong.

882, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Badges or Season Tickets and gentlemen non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him and for payment of all charges etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Office and the Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurer's Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of Jims will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies and is payable at the Gate at the Race.

BOOKMAKERS, TIG TAG, MEN ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OBTAIN WITHDRAWAL PRIZES OF THE CLUB'S JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

ADVANCE PRIZES
Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only who are required to attend the race meeting and to ladies and gentlemen who are required to attend the race meeting and to ladies and gentlemen who are required to attend the race meeting.

BY ORDER
A. A. BLAIR-KERR, Secretary.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

SINO-BRITISH ORCHESTRA

Sir—I feel that the music-loving section of the community will be interested to know that the Sino-British Orchestra has commenced rehearsals for the forthcoming winter season, and once again the Orchestra will give a series of 4 subscription concerts during the season—December, January, March and April, both in Kowloon and Hong Kong. The Orchestra is fortunate this year in having in its ranks some very fine players. Interest, in fact, in the Orchestra Committee looks forward to a most successful season.

A difficulty which confronts the Orchestra every year in its efforts to bring the best possible music to all sections of the music-loving public at prices within the reach of all, is that of finance. In addition to normal items of expenditure such as printing, advertising, purchase of music and certain instruments, etc., in order to perform the finest music adequately, it is always necessary to engage a number of professional musicians. Professional musicians have to be paid, and the choice before the Orchestra Committee is either raising admission charges, which would result in concerts not being within the reach of all (thereby defeating one of our principal objects), or appealing for the patronage of those interested in seeing that the finest music is brought within the reach of all.

An industrial approach has been made to those who have so kindly become patrons in past years, and to others who, it is thought, would also, this year, wish to become patrons. It is felt, however, that there are others (individuals, business houses, etc.) who are interested and who would wish to become patrons of the Orchestra and subscribe to its expenses. All who are so interested are cordially invited to communicate with any of the following:

Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Legal Department, Supreme Court, De. R. J. Jenkins, Room 713, Edinburgh House, Dr. S. M. Bard, 5th floor, Windsor House, Mr. A. Braga, C/o Sir Elly Kneibele and Son, St. George's Building.

Names of patrons (unless they express a desire to the contrary) would appear on all the Orchestra's programmes throughout this year; and in return for each \$100 of donation, a patron would be entitled to one Subscriber's Season Ticket (two seats specially reserved at each of the series of four concerts) free of charge. At the end of the Season, patrons receive an account of the finances of the Orchestra during the Season.

For those who feel that they cannot afford \$100 to become patrons, special arrangements have been made, as in past years, for "subscribers." A "subscriber," on application to any of the above-mentioned, and on payment of \$50, will be issued with a subscriber's season ticket (thereby entitling the holder to two seats at each of the series of four concerts). Subscribers and patrons have priority of accommodation specially reserved for them.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. A. BLAIR-KERR.

LAW BREAKERS

Sir—The Public are aware that it is an offence to take dogs from Hong Kong to Kowloon, or from the latter district to the New Territories, or vice versa. We have been warned that "tag taking or smuggling of any kind of dog into the New Territories from other parts of the Colony is a breach of the regulation promulgated for the purpose of controlling, preventing, minimising and eradicating the spread of rabies to all parts of the Colony."

In the event of the Police apprehending an offender, the animal should be impounded for a period of three months. Cost of upkeep of the animal should be paid by the owner, and in default of payment the animal destroyed.

The official report on the number of deaths from rabies to date is twenty—human, 10 and animal, 10. Have likely contributory offenders ever witnessed the agonising death of a person dying from rabies?

While on the subject of law-breakers, will a few so-called sportsmen note that the partridge season opens on Monday, 16th October, and not before. Sportsmen will not shoot on Sunday, 15th! Any person, whether possessing a valid Game License or otherwise, found shooting partridges on Sunday, 15th, should be heavily fined and his game licence revoked.

Yours etc.,
PRO DOMINICO PUBLICO.

FOOD AND FUEL COSTS

The food and fuel index for the week ended October 7, issued by the Labour Office, shows a fall of 1.2 per cent. in the index of food costs, and a fall of 0.5 per cent. in the index of fuel costs.

Food costs: 100 in 1949, 98.8 in 1950.
Fuel costs: 100 in 1949, 99.5 in 1950.

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Fuel costs: 100 in 1949, 99.5 in 1950.

Inland Revenue Dep't issues annual report

A total of HK\$38,817,595.66 in tax was collected by the Inland Revenue Department during the 1949-50 financial year, according to the Department's annual report.

The total was HK\$1,102,403.34 short of the original estimate of HK\$40,000,000. This was entirely due to the concentration on investigation.

For a short period during the year the activities of the Department were concentrated on investigation work, rather than on assessment, which the result that revenue collections fell just over \$1,000,000 short of the estimate. This short fall will, of course, be made up in subsequent years.

Considerable arrears.

Owing to the continued shortage of assessment staff there are still considerable arrears with a large number of 1947-48 assessments, particularly in the case of the New Territories. The seriousness of this position, however, is somewhat apparent from the fact that some thousands of cases have not been assessed, but from the preliminary scrutiny to which they have all been subjected it is doubtful whether there is any tax involved in most of them. It is probable that the original opening of assessment files in these cases was not justified, except on the grounds of casting the net as wide as possible in the first instance.

In the Commissioner's opinion the total amount of revenue which may be collected on these arrears for the two years of assessment 1947-48 and 1948-49 amounts to not more than \$3,000,000, compared with a total revenue of nearly \$40,000,000 for these two years of some \$60,000,000.

In view of the provisions of section 61 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance it will be necessary to clear off the 1947-48 arrears before March 31, 1951 or the right to tax will lapse, except in cases of fraud or wilful evasion. It is not thought, however, that a large amount of tax is involved, the total amount being estimated at well under \$1,000,000.

The Net Revenue of the Department totalled \$41,749,690.53, made up as follows:

Tax \$20,369,992.01
Business Profits 8,247,963.65
Total Profits Taxes \$28,617,955.66
Salaries & Annuit. 4,057,821.49
Lies Tax 137,203.98
Personal Assessment 1,437,533.24
Interest Tax 4,563,008.14
Property Tax 4,563,008.14

Total Taxation \$38,817,595.66
Estate Duty 2,036,066.44
Grand Total \$41,749,690.53

Revenue from Estate Duty was \$536,064.44 in excess of the estimate. The total short-fall on the whole of the Department therefore was only \$250,309.17 which is little over one-half of one per-cent of the total estimate.

Bail granted in Treasury cheques case

Bail of \$500 each was granted to three persons by Mr. James Wicks, at Kowloon yesterday. The trio, Yeung Kwei-wing, mechanic, aged 35; Lee Kam-shi, aged 31, and Helen Cheung, aged 34, were charged with importing unmanifested cargo.

The application for bail was made to the Court by Mr. P. A. L. Vinc, the trio's legal representative.

It was alleged that the trio on Sunday had imported certain unmanifested cargo, a certain amount of United States Treasury cheques. The cargo was found in an incoming Trans Asiatic aircraft.

At the time the cargo was discovered, it was not registered on the aircraft's cargo manifest. All defendants were remanded for seven days.

Russia to send grain to Europe

Geneva, October 10.—Russia has declared its readiness to negotiate a mutually-added treaty to supply Western Europe with large amounts of grain.

Exhaustive Secretary General of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe announced on Monday night that the Soviet Union would attend an international conference here on November 14 to work out details of the agreement.

Mr. Molotov has been working for several months to arrange an all-European agreement, and a number of problems in various parts of the world, including South East Asia.

He said they touched on rising prices of raw materials, which have a bit concerned him. He said that a bit concerned him. He said that a bit concerned him.

Financial conference in Washington

Washington, October 11.—Mr. Hugh Galtiss, British Minister of Economic Affairs, conferred yesterday for 70 minutes with the U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr. James C. Webb, about world financial problems.

Later, Mr. Galtiss held a press conference, during which a number of problems in various parts of the world, including South East Asia.

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Record rateable value

As a result of a revaluation of the tenements in Hong Kong, Kowloon, and the Islands, the total rateable value of the Colony on April 1, 1950, was a record of HK\$138,601,772, as compared with HK\$95,858,817 on April 1, 1949, according to the 1949-50 annual report of the Rating and Valuation Department.

The increase is mainly due to the permit increases in the rate of controlled business premises, and the large number of new and reconstructed buildings completed and brought into assessment during the period under review, added the report.

The increase table shows the distribution of the rateable values in the revaluation made for April 1, 1950 as compared with April 1, 1949.

District	1949-50	1950-51
City of Victoria	29,654,742	30,889,180
Kowloon	29,654,742	30,889,180
New Kowloon	29,654,742	30,889,180
Total	89,064,226	92,667,540

During the year under review the net revenue from rates was \$10,262,643.92, an average of \$1,605,220.32 a month as compared with \$1,247,392.29 a month for the previous financial year.

The refunds of rates in respect of vacant tenements, valuations cancelled, and tenements not rateable amounted to \$17,158.68. This sum was mainly accounted for by cancellations in the cases of tenements under reconstruction, very little of it was in respect of unoccupied premises.

It represents 0.01 per cent of the gross revenue from rates against 0.17 per cent for the preceding year.

UN advance in North Korea continues

(Continued from page 1)

The possibility of increased enemy troop activity in the stagnant area south of the 38th Parallel, North Korea today.

Medium bombers struck for the second consecutive day at Kanggye, just South of the 41st Parallel. They also bombed the military training and storage area at Chinnampo, where increased activity has been noted.

Operating around the clock, E-24 intruders bombed motor transportation in the Pyongyang, Sinanju, Hamgyong and Wonsan areas while fighters attacked troop movements. South of the North Korean capital of Pyongyang and in the area North of Wonsan.

Thirty-six Superforts dropped many bombs usually with general incendiary results. Highways and railways leading North from Pyongyang to Sinanju were attacked while E-24's continued surveillance flights over areas around the capital.

Several flights of Superforts again bombed selected bridges in the central area, part of the interdiction campaign to restrict the enemy's troop and supply movements between Pyongyang and Eastern coastal cities.

Added by flare dropping E-24's E-24's crews flew along rail-lines radiating from Pyongyang. One flight led by Captain Thomas J. Sims, of Texas, scored heavy damage on marshalling yards and 12 boxcars at Sinchong, 14 miles East of Pyongyang.

Targets for F-80 Jet Shooting Stars included military buildings and vehicular traffic near Sinanju, Songbun-ni, Yuzung and Kowon. Several runs were made on artillery positions.—United Press.

Personalia

Mr. and Mrs. I. Terleu, Messrs. Paul Long, Vuong Minh, Ly Chu, Ky Long and Chai Toan left Hong Kong for Saigon yesterday by Air France.

The Don and Mrs. A. P. Rose and their children are due to return here on October 24 by the RMS Corfu.

Mr. W. S. Roncham arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from Japan by the mv. Pyrrhus.

Mr. Vicente Singian, Philippine Consul-General in Hong Kong, returned from his holiday in Manila yesterday by Philippine Air Lines. He was accompanied by his wife and child.

Mr. Francis Kendall, International Sales co-ordinator of Philippine Air Lines, returned to Hong Kong yesterday by PAL. Mr. Kendall left for Manila about a week ago.

Group Officer Sudderby, Chief Principal Mater for the Middle East, and Far East Royal Air Force Nursing Service, arrived here yesterday from Singapore by BOAC on a visiting tour of the Far East.

Accompanied by her Aide-de-Camp, Group Officer Sudderby was met at Kai Tak by Group Captain Worral, Station Commander, Kai Tak, and Wing Commander Reid, Chief Medical Officer, Kai Tak.

During her stay in this Colony, the Chief Principal Mater will visit the military and naval hospitals.

She is leaving next Tuesday for her headquarters in the Middle East.

Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance

The Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) (Amendment) Ordinance 1950, which raises this litigation amount from \$1,000 to \$5,000 coming under summary jurisdiction, had its first reading in the Legislative Council yesterday.

The Attorney General, Mr. B. Griffin, explained that the principal ordinance of 1932 was to provide a less costly and more expeditious procedure where the subject-matter of litigation does not exceed \$1,000. This limitation of \$1,000 has existed since the enactment of the ordinance 77 years ago.

Having regard to the change in the value of money, it is a realistic consideration that the principal ordinance of 1932 was to provide a less costly and more expeditious procedure where the subject-matter of litigation does not exceed \$1,000. This limitation of \$1,000 has existed since the enactment of the ordinance 77 years ago.

The motion, seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. R. Todd, was carried unanimously.

Death for possession of bombs, use of arms

(Continued from page 1)

In similar situation other countries have by law imposed liability for sentence of death for any unlawful possession of arms.

It is proposed for this Colony to enact an emergency regulation adding a regulation 118A to the Emergency Principal Regulations and the text of the amending regulations made by the Governor-in-Council are annexed to the Order of Business, now before Honourable Members.

It will be seen that the proposed regulation 118A does not go so far as to make any unlawful possession of arms punishable with death.

But the regulations do provide that the carrying or possession of any bomb, grenade, mine or other similar apparatus shall, on conviction on oath, be punishable with death, or imprisonment for life, or both, and the regulation also provides that any unlawful use or attempt to use arms, ammunition or explosive substance shall be punished with death.

In addition it will be seen that the regulation stipulates that the person or persons who are convicted of an offence under the regulation shall not be liable to a sentence of death unless the person or persons are convicted of an offence under the regulation.

Implication

The regulation of consent implies that should the facts of any particular case warrant a prosecution for unlawful possession of a grenade or similar apparatus under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, which is described as a general punishment, and not the death penalty, can result.

Honourable Members are aware that section 2 of the Emergency Regulations Ordinance 1949 empowers the Council to make any regulation or regulations which may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Amendment to Jury Ordinance passed into law

The Ordinance to amend the Jury Ordinance, 1887, amended to incorporate the recommendations of the Select Committee, was passed into law by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. B. Griffin, moving the adoption of the report of the Select Committee, said the Committee found a weakness existed in the original Bill which required remedy before enactment.

The weakness was that while the Bill sought to place obligation upon persons probably liable to jury service and upon employers of such persons, it failed to afford any machinery whereby persons could satisfy themselves as to their qualification for jury service in so far as possession of sufficient knowledge of English is concerned, and this despite the fact that the Bill provided for amendment of the Ordinance in so far as to make it possible for prosecution to result for failure to make a return to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

"A completely satisfactory solution of the problem I have described is not easily found," said Mr. Griffin. "It is perhaps impossible to do so. But recommendations which appear to afford an acceptable solution is summarised in paragraph 5 of the report."

"All proposals for amendment as contained in the report have been embodied in a complete re-cast of the Bill, and as so re-cast the Bill has accompanied the report. As so re-cast, because material amendment is proposed, the Bill was reprinted and published in the Gazette of September 22."

At the second reading of the Bill, because of the substitution, it was reconsidered clause by clause in committee, after which it was put up for third reading and carried unanimously.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, seconded all the motions.

Funds for U.S. Federal agencies cut

Washington, October 10.—The U.S. Budget Bureau announced today that it has reduced funds for 31 Federal agencies by a total of US\$580,271,335 for the fiscal year ending next June 30, including cuts of US\$50,000,000 each for ECA and for relief in occupied areas.

The Bureau was required to make the cuts by the recent law in which Congress ordered non-military expenditures to be reduced by at least US\$550,000,000.

The biggest slash was US\$75,000,000 in Federal grants to the Nationalist Government in China. The Bureau said it had saved US\$50,000,000 in relief in occupied areas because the war in Korea had increased the dollar available to Japan.

On ECA, the Bureau said that the US\$50,000,000 cut had been made in line with the general more restrictive policy required by Congress.—Associated Press.

Nationalists drop food on mainland

Taipei, October 11.—Chinese Nationalist transport planes on the night of October 10 dropped 24 tons of rice to famine-stricken areas behind the Communist "Iron Curtain" on the mainland, the Chinese Air Force Headquarters spokesman announced here today.

The spokesman said that 10 American-built Commando planes additionally dropped 15 tons of Nationalist propaganda pamphlets and 15 tons of rice in yesterday's undercover Double Tenth celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Nationalist Government 30 years ago.

The planes ranged over Central and South China from Chekiang Province, South of Shanghai, to Kwangtung Province, North of the Third-China border.

Nationalist intelligence reports published here today claimed that seven million people faced starvation along the flooded Hsiang River valley, the traditional "Sorrow of China," straddling North of Shanghai and Nanking.

Reports said that the Communist Deputy Premier, Peng Teh-wang, had admitted that Communist China was short of at least 1,000,000 tons of foodstuffs through the floods, which had made an estimated 120 million people homeless.—Herald.

CZECH CARS FOR RED CHINA

Prague, October 11.—The first large shipment of Czech-made cars and heavy trucks to the Chinese People's Republic was sent today by the Czechoslovak Government to the Chinese People's Republic.

The shipment, which includes 100 cars and 50 trucks, is the first of a series of similar shipments which the Czechoslovak Government has agreed to make to the Chinese People's Republic.

Legislative Council passes new pensions regulations

Robber suspect committed

Wong Chi-chol, aged 21, unemployed, was yesterday committed to stand trial at Criminal Sessions by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central on a charge of robbing Cheung Kwok-chun, a fish dealer, of a wallet containing \$3,200.

According to Detective Inspector C. Pope, complainant is a fish dealer and resides at Bowington Road West, second floor.

With the exception of Sunday complainant leaves his house early in the morning every day for Kennedy Town Wholesale Market.

On July 7, at 5.30 a.m., complainant as usual left his house and was walking along Hommesy Road when near Bowington Street, some persons came from behind.

One of them held him by the neck while a second person caught hold of him by the legs and carried him a short distance.

Complainant did not see the faces of his assailants. Complainant pleaded with the assailants and said that if it was money they wanted they could have it.

Whereupon a third person took his wallet and ran away. Complainant gave chase but after running for a distance lost sight of the person.

Complainant then went to the Eastern Police Station and made a report.

In the meantime a constable who was on duty saw three accused acting rather suspiciously and when questioned he failed to give a satisfactory account and was taken to the Eastern Police Station.

While in the station a purse was found in his possession. Complainant who was there recognised the purse as his and in it was \$3,200.

Shanghai men in free-for-all

Four Shanghai men were present before Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday charged with disorderly conduct.

The four men were Young Chun-lam, aged 27, What Po-ching, aged 30, Sun Tin-long, aged 32 and What Po-wan, aged 42. They were said to have engaged in a free-for-all at about midnight on Tuesday.

According to the prosecution, the free-for-all was a sequel to some arguments concerning the hiring of a hut.

The incident took place at Castle Peak Road and during the melee, according to What Po-ching, iron bars and pocket knives were used as weapons.

Yesterday except for the first defendant, other defendants stood before Mr. Wicks with bandages around their heads. One of the defendants, What Po-wan, had so many bruises on him that he had to attend Court while lying on a camp bed.

Defendants were each fined \$25. They were also ordered to be bound over each in a sum of \$100 for one year.

THAI TROOPS LEAVE FOR TOKYO

Led by Major Surakul Mayalarp, the advance party of the Thai Expeditionary Force to the Korean front left for Tokyo yesterday.

The group, consisting of 43 officers and non-commissioned officers, was seen off at Kai Tak by the Thai Consul, Vice-Consul, and Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.

The party, which arrived here from Bangkok on Tuesday, is part of the 4,000 troops ordered by the Thai Government to fight with the United Nations Forces in Korea.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS

The forthcoming weddings have been announced of Captain Alexander Craig Thomson, master of the ss Kwong Fook Cheung, and Mrs. Betty Thomson, widow, of 76 Austin Road, first floor, and Angela Joseph, Joseph, Registrar, telephone operator, of 150 Austin Road, top floor, and Mrs. Katherine Gay, telephone supervisor, of Hotel Tokyo, Japan.

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To remedy an omission by Government to give prior warning to some officers of the Fire Brigade, the Public Works Department and the Kowloon-Canton Railway when they went on strike in 1946 and 1947 the Pensions (Amendment) Regulations 1950 were passed by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The men were not warned that absence from duty would constitute a break in service, and its effect on continuity of service for pension purposes.

When terms were arranged for the men's return to work, it was agreed the men would not be penalised as regards continuity of service for pension and other purposes.

The Attorney General, Mr. J. B. Griffin, explaining the necessity for the regulation, said certain officers of the Fire Brigade took part in a strike from July 12 to July 23, 1946, and certain officers of the Public Works Department and the Kowloon-Canton Railway took part in a strike from August 16 to September 11, 1947.

In the case of both strikes Government had not warned the officers concerned before they went on strike that absence from duty would constitute a break in service. This omission to warn officers of the possible effect of a strike on continuity of service for pension and other purposes has now been remedied in that Government has taken steps to ensure that its servants will be adequately warned in the future.

No prior warning

By reason of the fact that, as regards the strikes in question, prior warning was not given to the men, it was implicit in the terms arranged for the return to duty of those who took part in the strikes that they would not be penalised as regards continuity of service for pension and other purposes.

"While as I have said such were the terms upon which the Government servants concerned returned to duty, and while such is the policy decided to be applied in regard to such officers, it does not suffice to leave matters at that, since legislative action must be taken to give effect to those terms and to that decision of policy," said Mr. Griffin.

Continuing, Mr. Griffin explained that among those who took part in the strike were monthly paid staff and daily paid staff. As regards the latter still serving on December 8, 1949, when the Pensions Ordinance 1949 came into force, special legislative provision is not necessary. As to them, continuity of service has been preserved by decision which the Governor in Council was empowered to take under regulation 27 of the Pensions Regulations 1949.

It is in regard to the monthly paid staff that legislative provision must be made to give effect to the policy as regards the particular strikes mentioned, of providing adverse effect upon the continuity of service of Government servants concerned by their absence from duty during the strikes.

To meet this requirement, regulations are proposed to be made by the Governor in Council entitled the Pensions (Amendment) Regulations 1950, which would provide suitable amendment of regulation 15 of the Pensions Regulation 1949, with retrospective effect.

The motion was seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, and carried unanimously.

Gratuities

Council also passed another resolution authorising the payment of ex gratia annual allowances and gratuities to 18 daily paid employees and two monthly paid officers involved in the same service or who died before that part of the Pensions Ordinance 1949 came into force.

The ex gratia payments are to be computed according to the provisions of the Pensions Ordinance 1932, and the regulations made thereunder, but disregarding the requirement of continuity of service, as if the 1932 ordinance and regulations had not been repealed.

Clerk sent to gaol for fraud

Chan Kwong-chi, aged 26, clerk of Johnstone, Stokes and Master, was sentenced to nine months' hard labour by Mr. J. Reynolds on three counts of fraudulent conversion.

Defendant had on three occasions converted various sums of money totalling \$800 to his own use.

Detective Sub-Inspector Watson told the court that accused is an employee of the firm. His duty is to stamp the various documents.

Some time in April defendant was sent to the Registrar of Companies with certain documents which he affixed to them \$820 in duty stamp and charged \$13 filing fee.

Some time later the firm discovered that these documents had not been returned from the Registrar of Companies.

It was later discovered that defendant had converted the money to his own use.

Colonial Development Corp. and HK

No intimation has been received by the Hong Kong Government that the Colonial Development Corporation intends to station a representative in this Colony.

Preliminary enquiries regarding the possibility of the extension of the Corporation's activities to Hong Kong were made in May 1949, and April this year when the Singapore representative of the Corporation visited Hong Kong.

This Government has recently initiated an enquiry as to whether the Corporation would be interested in particular in the financing of housing projects for the lower middle income classes.

The question of permanent representation in the Colony is, of course, one for the Corporation itself to decide and presumably the decision would turn upon the number and importance of the local projects in which the Corporation had an interest.

Reply to question

This was the official reply from the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, to a question put by Mr. P. S. Cassidy in the Legislative Council yesterday.

Mr. Cassidy asked whether, in view of the statement of Lord Trefgarne, Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, that the Corporation is to place its representatives in all Colonies where the stage of its development work justifies it, and as separate representation has been established or is about to be established in Borneo, Malaya, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Nigeria, Gambia, Jamaica, Bahamas, British Honduras, Trinidad, and British Guiana, and intimation has been received by Hong Kong Government that the Colonial Development Corporation desires to be represented in this Colony, and if not whether Government will invite the Colonial Development Corporation to send a representative to Hong Kong to investigate the economic state of this Colony.

Lorry driver on careless driving charge

Charged with careless driving, a lorry driver was fined \$50 by Mr. James Wicks at Kowloon yesterday.

Ho Yu, aged 30, while reversing his lorry at Yu Chow Street yesterday, ran over a small child who was playing in the street. The rear near side wheel of the lorry ran over the child's chest. The child died a few minutes later while being transported to a hospital.

According to the prosecution, defendant drove the lorry which was fully loaded with cotton bales. The loading was done in such a manner that the driver was unable to have a good view of the vehicle's rear and therefore while reversing his lorry defendant accidentally ran over the child, thereby killing the child.

At the time the child was knocked down by defendant's lorry, the child was about two and a half feet away from the curb of the street.

There were four coolies sitting on the cotton bales at the time of the accident. According to the defendant, it was the usual practice whenever coolies are carried on lorries that the coolies aided the driver when making reverse runs. However, in this particular case because of the unusual arrangement of the lorry's cargo even the coolies were unable to command a good rear view.

Defendant held a driver's licence for four years.

ORDINANCES PASSED

The Ordinance to provide for the keeping of records of births and deaths and of people missing in any Hong Kong registered district in any part of the world, was passed into law by the Legislative Council yesterday.

Also passed into law was the Ordinance to provide for the keeping of records of the names of the persons who are registered in Hong Kong at the Northern Rhodesia, Malaya, Borneo, Kenya, and Tanganyika.

Reminders

Today

Kowloon Rotary Club, lunch at Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.
Y'a Men's Club of HK, luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.
NAAFI Club, Kowloon snooker tournament, 7 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, darts and table tennis competitions, 7 p.m.
HK Women's International Club, whist drive, 7.30 p.m.
Debutting Society, European YMCA, "A political bullion," 8.45 a.m. (open to public).
HK Stage Club, evening meeting PRO lecture room, Statute Square, 8.30 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Union Jack Club, dinner, 8 p.m.
NAAFI Club, dance, 8 to 11 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Cheong Services Club, amateur night, 7.30 p.m. followed by broadcast over Rediffusion at 9.30 p.m.

SATURDAY

St. Andrew's Church Forces excursion, 2 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola (Show Ball), 7.30 p.m.
Race meeting, Happy Valley, 2 p.m.

Court Brevities

Lau Man, aged 25, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday for stealing a grey suit and other articles from Ng Yung.

Defendant was sentenced to an additional nine months' hard labour for returning to the Colony after having been banished.

Defendant was seen by a detective carrying a basket and acting rather suspicious. Questioned, defendant admitted stealing the articles.

Michael Nielson, aged 34, seaman, was yesterday ordered to be sent to the House of Detention until the return of his ship when he pleaded guilty to a charge of entering the Colony without a permit.

Defendant is a member of the crew of the ms. Skaubo. The ship arrived on October 2 and left on October 8. When the ship left the Colony defendant did not sail with the ship. He was later arrested.

Piracy trial in fifth day

The piracy trial at the Criminal Sessions, implicating seven Chinese entered its fifth day yesterday before Mr. Justice Gould, Senior Puisne Judge, and a jury of four men and three women.

The seven accused are alleged to have taken part in the piracy of a Chinese coastal vessel, Kwong Hoi Lee, plying between Helman Island and Canton on May 8, during which one person was killed.

They are Lam Han, aged 34, travelling trader; Lam Yuk-rung, aged 39, unemployed; Tam Kon, aged 40, travelling trader; Tang Kai-ming, aged 39, travelling trader; Wan Chung-wing, aged 21, greaser; Kwok Chung-kwong, aged 40, coxswain; and Chung Chun, aged 57, cook.

Mr. Charles Loebe, KC, is defending the first four accused on instructions of Mr. F. L. Lam. The others are defended by Mr. S. Y. Gillis instructed by Mr. Peter Mo.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Detective Sub-Inspector W. H. Summers.

According to the prosecution, the seven men took part in the interception of the vessel off Nam Pang Island in a motor boat, took the ship to the island and eventually sold its cargo which included some gold bars in the Colony.

The third accused yesterday denied the charge against him from the witness box. First and second accused had also denied the allegations of piracy on the high seas, maintaining they were members of a National blockade force operating on the island. The trial continues today.

HAWKERS ORDINANCE

Revisions in the schedule to the Hawkers Ordinance 1935, made by the Urban Council on September 25, were approved by the Legislative Council yesterday.

The revisions relate to the shift of control from the Urban Council to the Marine Department over the hawkers' stalls and the hawker's registration and the hawkers' Ordinance 1935 on October 1.

The motion for approval of the revisions was made by Mr. J. B. Griffin, Chairman of the Urban Council.

Pharmacy Board for Hong Kong proposed

Establishment of a Pharmacy Board and giving it some measure of control over the practice of pharmacy in the Colony is the object of the Bill to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1937 which had its first reading in the Legislative Council yesterday.

Dr. I. Newton, the Director of Medical and Health Services, who introduced the Bill, explained that to achieve this object it is proposed to amend the principal ordinance to enable the Board to control the admission of pharmacists to the Register and their removal therefrom. But all decisions made by the Board in this connection would be subject to appeal to the Governor in Council.

It is also proposed that the Board should control examinations for admission to the Register and should appoint examiners from time to time as required.

At present the Director of Medical and Health Services is responsible for keeping the Register of Pharmacists, and in certain cases he is advised by a Board of Examiners as to what examinations should be held before an individual is admitted to the Register, and whether, after examination, a candidate is considered to have reached an adequate standard of knowledge. The advisory duties of this Board will now be taken over by the proposed Pharmacy Board.

Regulations

It is also proposed that the Pharmacy Board should be empowered to make regulations which should be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

In general the powers of the Pharmacy Board will be similar to those of the Nurses Board which is responsible for disciplinary measures in the nursing profession and for examinations for admission to the Nurses Register.

The establishment of the Board will be a further step in the policy of giving more control over their own affairs to the various professions in the Colony, said Dr. Newton, who recalled that in June last year there was established a Pharmaceutical Society in Hong Kong, which now comprises the majority of the pharmacists in the Colony and makes possible for the Board, should they deem it advisable, to consult with representatives of the profession.

The motion was seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, Mr. R. R. Todd, and carried unanimously.

Post Office quarterly report

Civil mail to Korea remains suspended and the position regarding the China mainland mail remains unchanged, said the quarterly report (ended September 30) of the Hong Kong Post Office.

The report added that 435 additional boxes have been installed at Kowloon Central Post Office and 400 at the General Post Office.

When allocation of these is complete, all applicants on the waiting list will have been accommodated.

Air mail posted between 5 p.m. June 6 and noon, June 9, was lost in the Air France plane crash at Gahrein Island on June 11.

The first air parcel mail by BOAC was received on July 17. Two additional BOAC services for United Kingdom via Singapore, Colombo, were inaugurated in September.

As from August 10, additional direct mails have been closed for Havana (including Cuba); Lima (Peru); Kingston (Jamaica); Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); and Ciudad Juarez (Mexico).

There were 15 convictions against unauthorised letter carriers.

Admiral Brind returning to Singapore

Admiral Sir Patrick Brind will leave for Singapore today after visiting Japan and Hong Kong.

In Tokyo Admiral Brind stayed at the British Embassy. He met General Douglas MacArthur, Vice Admiral Joy and Lieutenant General Sir Horace Robertson, the Commander in Chief of the British Commonwealth forces.

From Tokyo, Admiral Brind flew in a Royal Air Force Sunderland Flying Boat to Sasebo where he conferred with Rear Admiral Andrews who commands the British Commonwealth and Allied ships in Korean waters.

He also met Admiral Struble, the Commander of the United States Seventh Fleet and Rear Admiral Smith.

The Commander-in-Chief saw ships as they returned from sea and also visited the cruiser Kenya and the Canadian destroyers Sioux and Athabaskan.

A remarkable degree of teamwork and interchangeability had been developed between the various navies of the Korean coast, and the service has been arduous.

St. John orders

Orders by Mr. A. el Arculli, Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hong Kong District, Order No. 41/50, dated Friday, October 13, 1950:

Ambulance Duties Hong Kong: October 15 to 21, Shaikwan Division; October 22 to 28, Chung Sing Division.

Ambulance Duties Kowloon: October 16 to 22, Kowloon Division; October 23 to 29, Tsimshatsui Division.

Beach Duties Kowloon: 11 1/2-mile Beach Saturday 14 and Sunday 15, Tsimshatsui and Shamshuipo Nursing Division; Saturday 21 and Sunday 22, Kowloon Division; Sunday 23, Kowloon Division.

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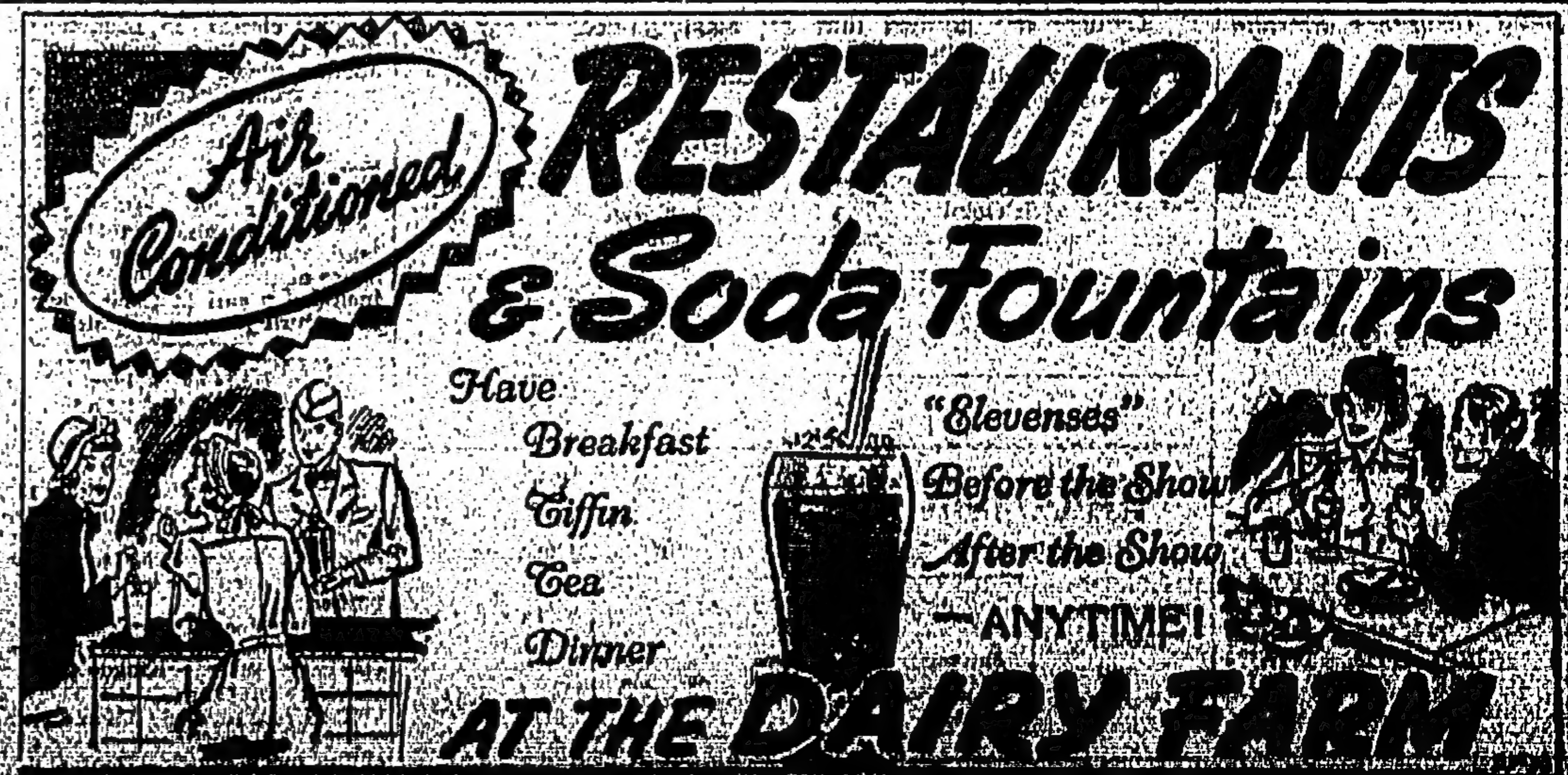
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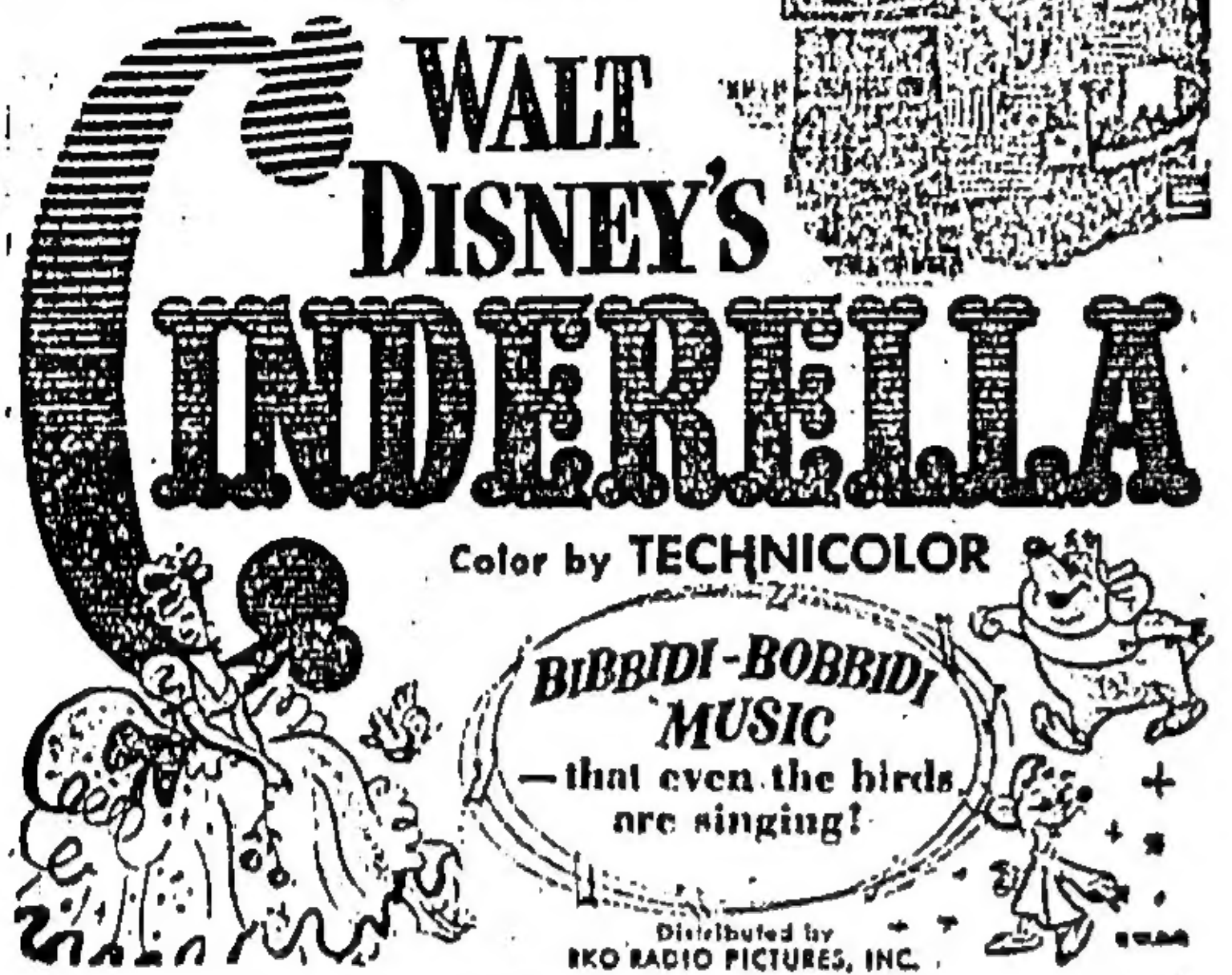
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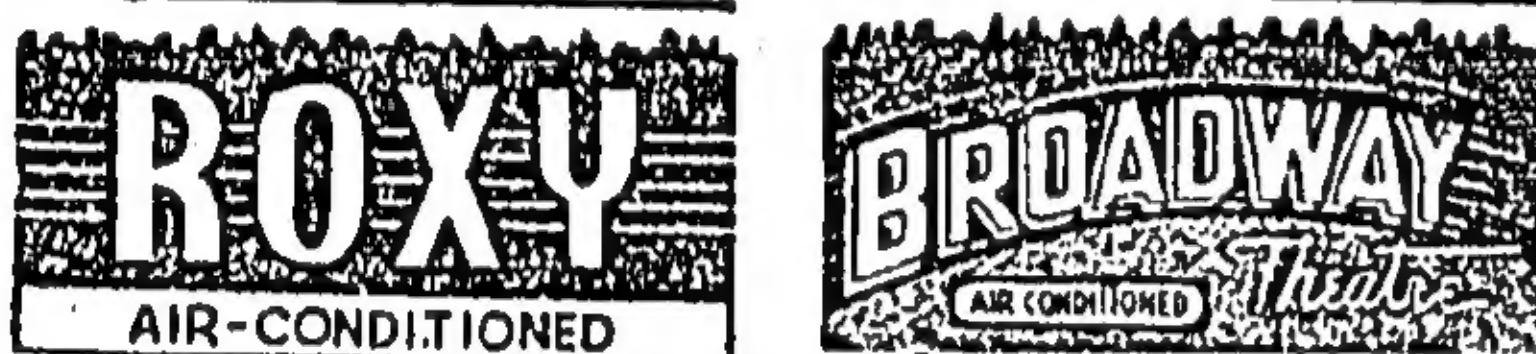
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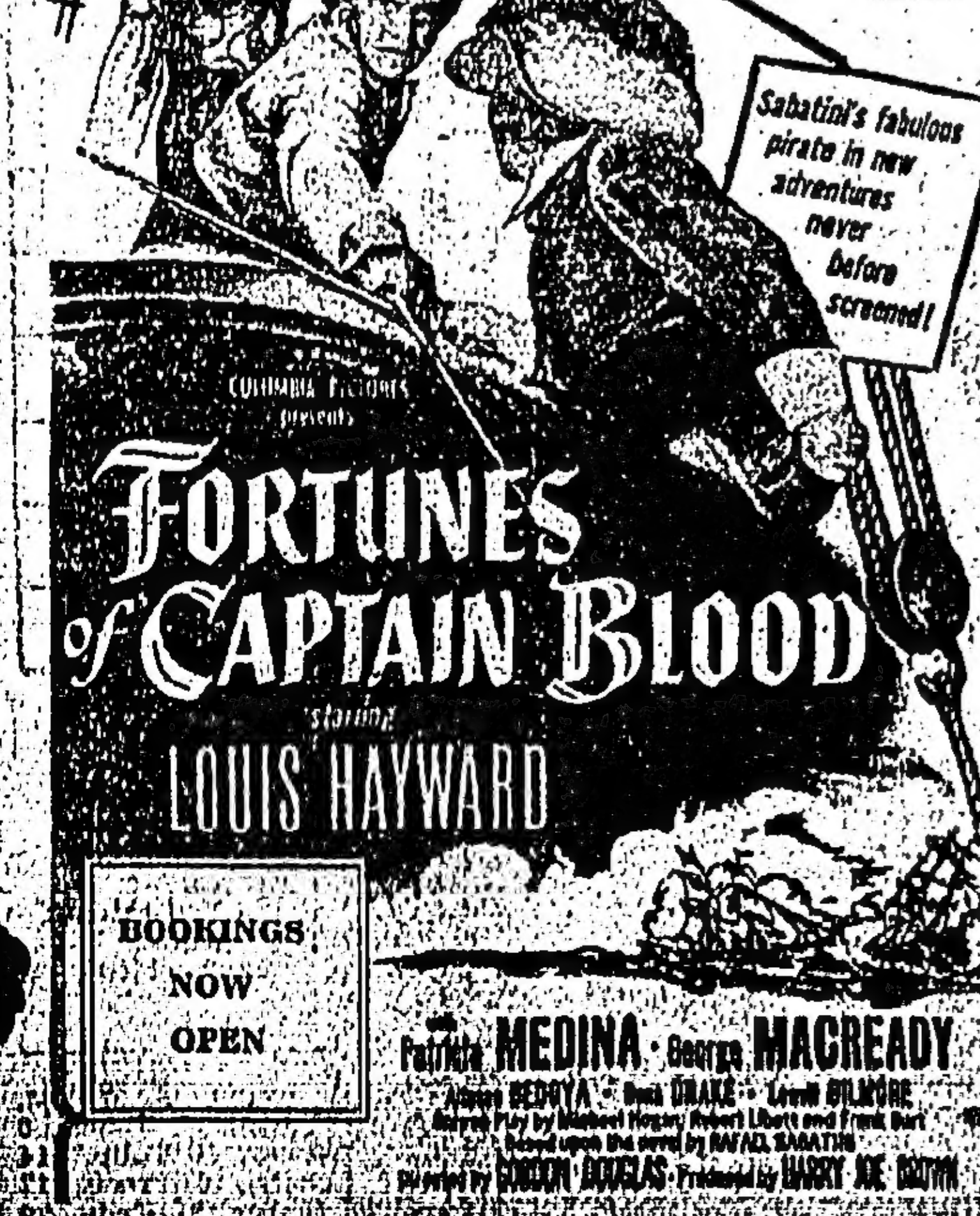


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NON-STOP JET PLANE FLIGHT MORE THAN JUST A STUNT

Washington, October 10.

The non-stop trans-Atlantic flight of single-engine jet fighters was not just a stunt. It was meant as a practical demonstration of how the Air Force is solving two problems of modern air war—one technical, the other military.

The technical difficulty concerns the high fuel demands and relatively short flight time of jet planes.

The military problem is how to deliver such planes quickly to unexpected hot spots and how to keep them in the air over long periods for air cover.

The flight by two Republic F84E Thunderjets showed that some work remains to be done. One plane was lost at the Labrador coast line when the pilot was unable to complete his third refueling.

The other plane landed safely at Limestone air base, Maine, 600 miles short of its goal, because of bad weather over New York.

If the flight had been headed Eastward, to Europe, the demonstration would have been much simpler. The planes would have been helped by the winds rather than held back so much that their average ground speed was about two thirds normal.

When the refueling system has been perfected, it will mean that jet fighter squadrons based in the United States can be dispatched to defence positions thousands of miles away within 24 hours. The need for basing large fighter elements overseas should be reduced.

A fully dependable refueling-in-flight method will permit jet fighters patrolling borders or protecting bombers to remain in the air as long as pilots can endure it. The longest such flight thus far for a single-pilot jet fighter is more than 12 hours.

Saving fuel

Refueling in flight will sharply reduce the number of fighter planes needed for patrol and escort, and permit by eliminating most of the time lost in climbing to altitude and returning to base. It also will save the fuel needed for climbing.

Mid-air refueling is not new. The Air Force did it with a World War I plane 27 years ago. Six years later it sponsored the 160-hour flight of the "Question Mark." A system, basically the same as that of 1923 was used to refuel a B-50, Superfortress "Lucky Lady II," on a round the world non-stop flight last year.

The method used in the trans-Atlantic jet flight differs from the 1923 method only in details necessary to adapt it to single-pilot operation at high altitudes.

The "Question Mark" crew caught a hose dangled from a transport plane carrying cans of petrol and oil. The "Lucky Lady" crew caught a hose from the tankers, but did it with a trailing grapple. An automatic nozzle connection was used.

The jet fighters used a system known as the "Drogue-probe" method. It also calls for a trailing

military aid programme in the same way as the Philippines and Indo-China, and result in a United States military mission here which is contrary to Indonesia's neutral foreign policy.

Antara, which mentioned no sources, said that Indonesia prefers to choose and purchase the kind of arms needed here herself. The Melby Mission is at present visiting Bali Island and is due to return to the United States next week.—Associated Press.

Ex-Olympic star turns missionary

Tokyo, October 10.

A former Olympic star and World War II hero, who left Japan in 1945 with black hate in his heart against his captors, is back in this country to seek out his former enemies—and bring them spiritual peace and salvation.

One-time star Miller Louis Zamperini flew into Tokyo on Sunday, carrying a bible and a list of 100 names of his captors and prison guards who had starved and tortured him during his two years in a Japanese prison camp.

The 33-year-old former pilot from Compton, California, arrived here as a member of the Youth for Christ Group.

He is the second ex-prisoner to come to Japan since the war as a missionary—the first was former Sergeant Jacob Deshaizer of Doolittle's bombing group—and a second former mile athlete. The first was "Flying Preacher" Gil Dodds.

Zamperini said today he was converted during Billy Graham's revival meeting in Los Angeles last year. His wife, a devout Christian, had persuaded him to attend.

Word of God

After his experience, Zamperini told friends: "There is such a change in my life that I feel I have a duty to perform. That duty is to return to Japan with the power of Jesus Christ."

"I shall offer to them the word of God. For now I believe it is Christ or Communism for nations, Christ or atomic annihilation for the world. Our only remedy for these threats is Christ for the individual."

Zamperini was captured in 1943 when he ditched his plane off Oahu, Hawaii, and drifted 2,000 miles in 47 days on a life raft. A Japanese vessel picked up the pilot and his companions. He spent the rest of the war in a Japanese prison camp.

During his confinement the Japanese made him run against the best miler in Japan. Weak and undernourished, Zamperini won.

In the former track star's possession is his own death certificate signed by the late President Roosevelt.—United Press.

JAKARTA KEEPS SILENT

Jakarta, October 10.

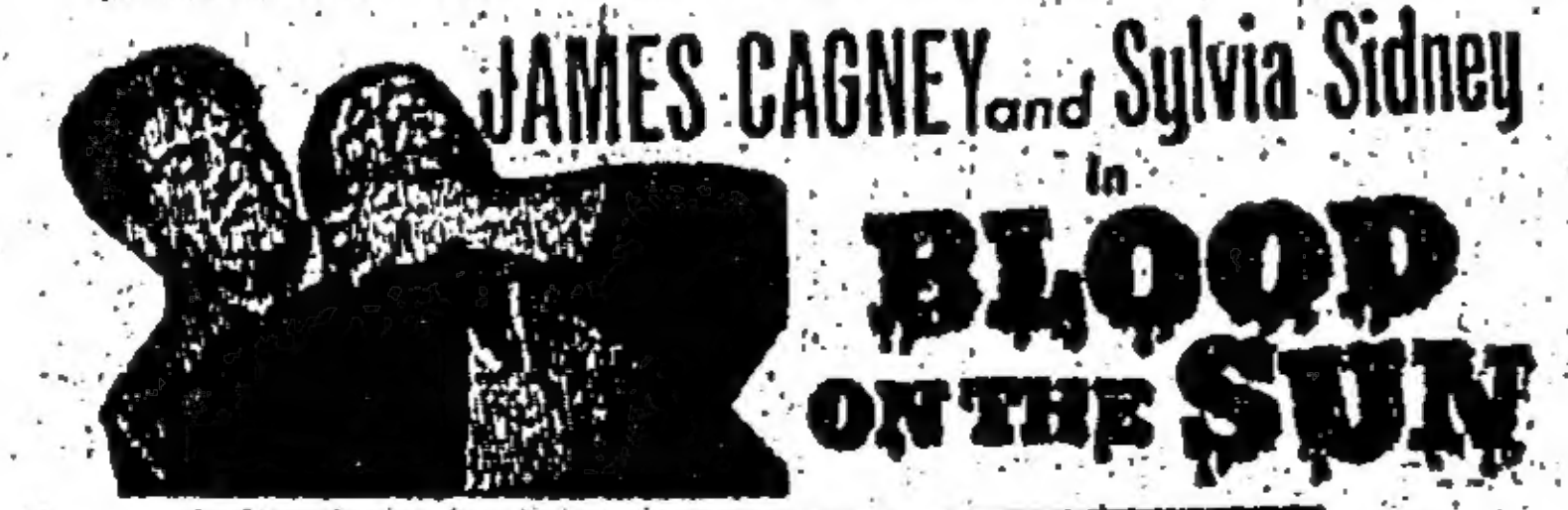
The Foreign Minister, Mohammad Roem, today refused to confirm or deny Indonesian reports that discussions between a joint U.S. State Department-Military Mission and the Indonesian government on U.S. military aid to Indonesia had failed.

He refused to be committed so long as the Melby Mission is still here.

Antara, the Indonesian news agency, said that Indonesian acceptance of the United States military aid would tie the country into the South East Asian

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UK offering scholarships to Japanese

Tokyo, October 10.

The British Council, a semi-official cultural and educational organization in Great Britain, is offering for the academic year of 1951-1952 a limited number of scholarships to Japanese students. It was announced by the United Kingdom Liaison Mission to Japan today.

The scholarships will be tenable at universities and other educational institutions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The scholarships, which will not exceed nine in number in the year 1951-52, will be open to Japanese men and women who have already successfully completed university degree courses or who have equivalent professional qualifications.

Candidates should have attained their 25th birthday in 1951 and not reached their 36th birthday.

British Council scholarships are normally for one academic year of 10 months (from October to the end of July) or two academic years, according to the duration of the approved course of study.

All applicants must have an adequate knowledge of written and spoken English.

Union officials

Four Japanese Trade and General Council Trade Union officials arrived at the London airport yesterday and were met by a Foreign Office representative and trade union delegates, adds United Press.

The Japanese came at the invitation of the Foreign Office or the first official visit since the war.

The visitors could not speak English and caused a Customs stir until the official interpreter from the Foreign Office, who was delayed en route to the airport, arrived.

The Japanese will spend four weeks studying British trade unionism.—Reuters and United Press.

POTATOES AND BUGS AGAIN

Belgrade, October 10.

A new story has been circulating Yugoslavia as an aftermath to Russian reports—in the face of a poor crop—that the United States has been dropping potato bugs over Eastern Europe to destroy the harvest.

"Now," so the satire goes, "the Americans are dropping potatoes to feed the bugs."—Associated Press.



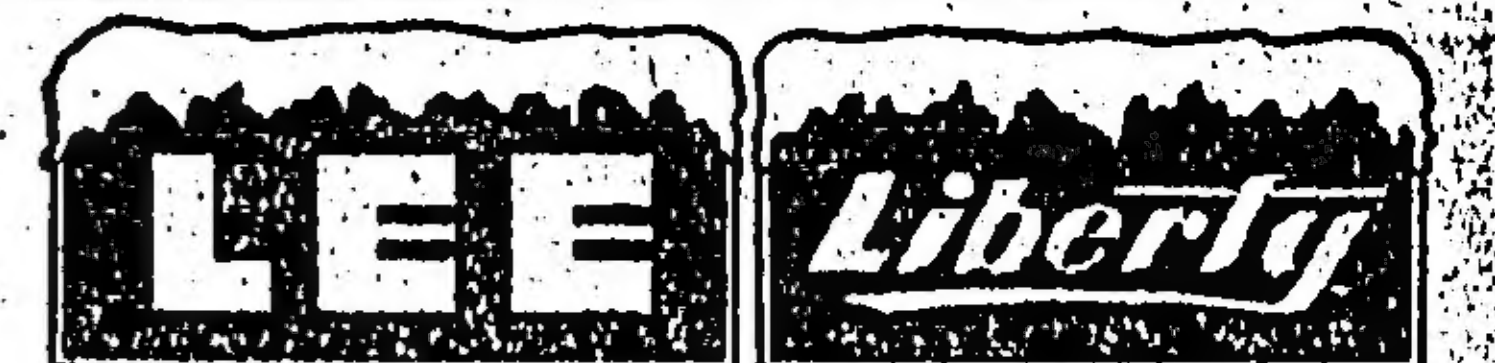
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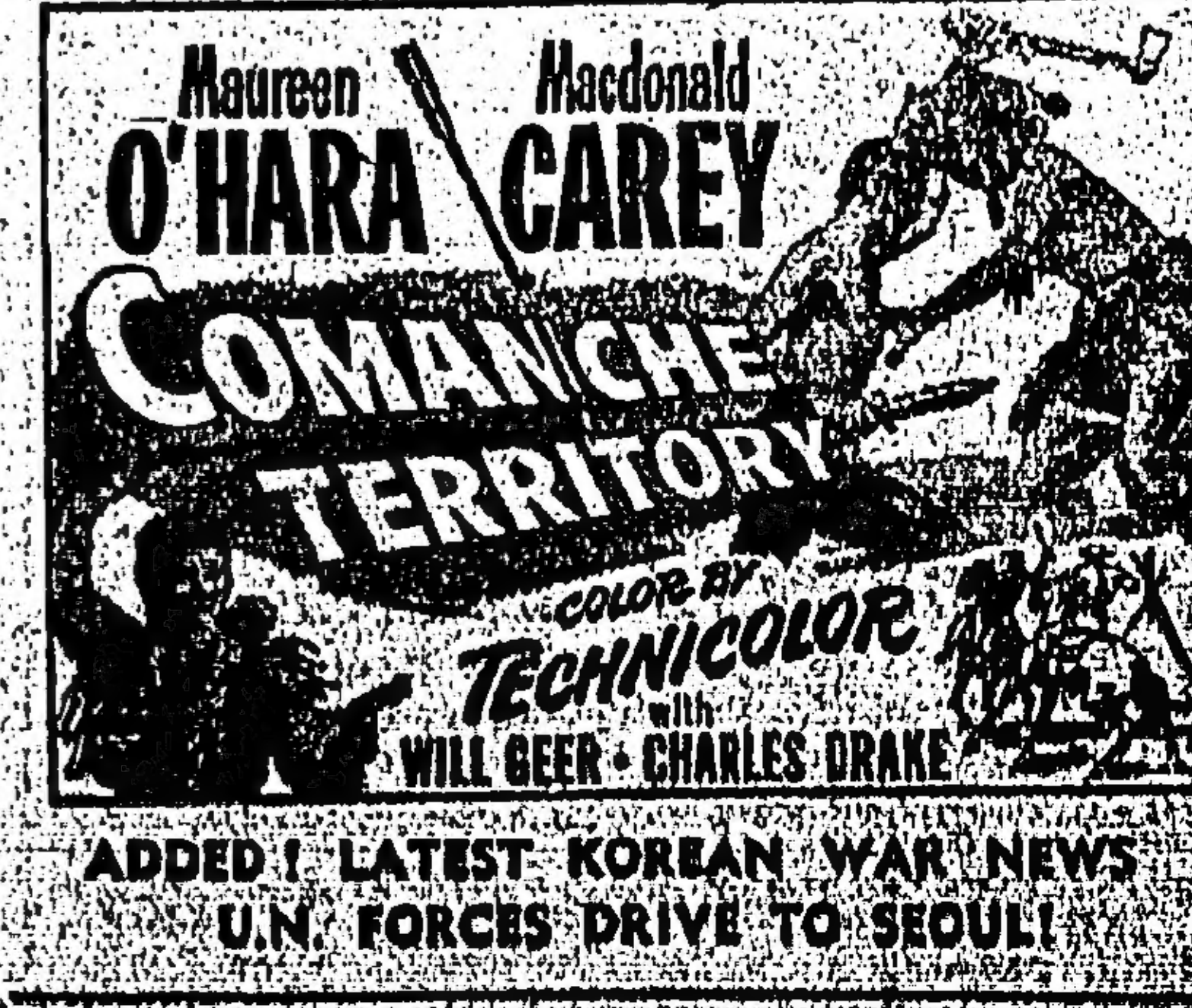
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A boxer tells his ring secrets—No. 10

FIGHTING IS MY LIFE

By Ted Broadribb

was actually applied. I knew it was all over for Freddy just as much as the referee did.

Why Mills lost

Now I'll tell you why I think Mills lost that fight. For me he lost his first world title chance in the exhibition rings in South East Asia, where he and Al Robinson did so much to entertain the troops during the war. In these exhibitions Freddy used to try to demonstrate how he once knocked out Robinson in an actual fight they had before they went overseas. He threw an overhand right to Robinson—a much taller man than himself—and prepared for it to be blocked prior to getting in a finishing left hook.

Hammer punch

Freddy began that way against Lesnevich—many people called it his "hammer and nails" punch. Although he damaged Gus's left eye the punch wasn't much good against a boxer of Lesnevich's class. After he had suffered all those second-round knock-downs Freddy forgot about the punch. When he recovered somewhat towards the end of the eighth round he started the overarm business again. For a couple of rounds the exiled fink thought Mills had weathered the storm and could come back to win. But I felt certain Lesnevich knew that was his opportunity.

Mills had taken a lot of vicious body punches, and Lesnevich was waiting his opportunity for just one blow, rather than throw away his fast-sapping energy on punches which didn't find their mark. The chance came his way—and Gus took it. Now I'll tell you something else. That fight might never have taken place. Only a week before in Solomon's gym, after a training and trembling like a leaf, we didn't know whether he would be able to go through with it or not, but Freddy insisted it was only a return of jungle fever which he had had in India. That in a couple of days he would be all right.

He had his two days' rest, and a lot of people were relieved when he said that he would be able to fight. That was a fright, but not half as frightening as my experience when I took Freddy home from Harringay after the contest. When a fight is over you always find a man gasping for a drink and although I always think it's unwise for boxers to take any liquid until they have cooled down, well-wishers gave Freddy tea, minerals and even a drop of champagne.

Back with Bruce

As we left the Stadium he looked grey and ill. On the way home he was sick several times. Perhaps it was just as well, for there's no better safety-valve if a man has concussion, and I am sure that's what Freddy was suffering from. Yet only three weeks later he was going the distance with Bruce Woodcock in the same ring and losing only by the narrowest of margins. Yes, I know a lot of people said I was crazy to put Mills in again so soon. There were people who said that Broadribb should have been taking it instead of Mills. I'll tell you my reasons, and perhaps you will think that I was more than just a fight manager being a heartless creature.

(To be Continued)



Megara, Truman and MacArthur to meet somewhere in the Pacific, possibly around Hawaii.

An interesting development to have Mohammeds and mountains meeting each other half way.

The new regime in Korea, whatever its form, will be able to say with some truth that it built its house upon a rock.

Russia is willing to co-operate in the formation of an international armed force for use against aggressors.... There's nothing like getting your fifth column in from the very beginning.

Hong Kong doesn't qualify to join other colonial government representatives at the opening of the new House of Commons. But surely it would be a nice gesture to invite a delegate of the Chinese Reform Association? I mean, after all the trouble they've taken.

Incidentally, what has happened to our energetic Reform Club? No prizes offered for correct solution.

"U.S. said given U.K. role in Commonwealth."

Note on 0 ship of States.

Motorists are warned that they must not drive on beaches. How unfair to owners-drivers (every single one of them conscientious income tax payers). And what a golden opportunity lost to lay down more pedestrian crossings....

Denying defeat reports, the Moluccans announce their battle song: Ambolna knock Djakarta, throw away the quays.

Some U.S. fighter pilots apparently believe in starting preventive war against Russia all on their own.

In the interests of general security, it might be best to ban all Errol Flynn movies for the duration.

Someone defines a reformer as a person who insists upon his conscience being your guide.

The Conservatives complain that Mr. Aneurin Bevan always tells the same old story about housing.



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MOUNTAIN GOES TO MAHOMET

President Truman is not the kind of President who stands on ceremony or insists on protocol, as the tail-coats call it. He has a courage all his own. Therefore the mountain will fly several thousand miles across the continent and the Pacific to meet Mahomet, possibly at Guam, and almost certainly aboard the "Missouri."

It is a doubly graceful journey, for the President will also express the appreciation and gratitude of the people and Government of the United States to General MacArthur for the great services he has rendered to world peace. It is right and proper he should do so, for the Supreme Commander, and the ordinary American soldier, have brought off a master-stroke so momentous that it cannot easily be assessed just now. The British Chiefs of Staff have already paid their tribute in a stirring message to General MacArthur.

The President and the Supreme Commander will discuss many problems beyond that of the final phase of the Korean situation. The military phase is rapidly drawing to a close. The new phase, covered in the resolution put forward by Britain and seven other countries, is political and humanitarian. It is to heal the wounds of division and war, and to arrange close co-ordination between the Supreme Command and the United Nations Commission so as to facilitate the establishment of a unified and democratic Korea and to organise relief and rehabilitation.

There has been a demonstration of will and power which has impressed the whole world. The next task is to make a similarly effective demonstration of constructive aid in peace and rebuilding, with a self-denying ordinance as the basis. With reasonable good fortune, as great a success can be made of this phase as of the military operations. If so, it will have far-reaching effects throughout Asia.

In the end political vindication will be more compelling and historic than even the military triumph which has crowned the astonishing career of General MacArthur with still more laurels. We do not think that either Pandit Nehru or the Peking Government is beyond the scope of conviction. The effort is well worth making, but it will require an astute balancing of the values of strategy and statesmanship. In this, as in the handling of all the vast problems of relations between India and the West, strength and conciliation must go hand in hand to be effective.

The meeting of the President and the Supreme Commander will be an expression of these two essential qualities—certainly in symbol and also we hope in substance. Neither in the tense days of the summer nor in these days of military fulfilment could Korea be regarded as a single separate issue. It was, and is, part of the whole nexus of issues as formidable and fundamental as were ever confronted in this part of the world. That is the true of the Korean problem, as it is of the final peace settlement with Japan. The sun for Korea has been drawn up in detail and has been endorsed

Then another accident happened. During the minute's rest I took out Tommy's gunshield, and went to work again on the cuts—he had five by this time, three under the right and two under the left eye. Just before the bell went Evans, in passing Tommy's gun—held back, tried to put it in my right hand, which held the Mousal, and, unknown to either of us, some of the liquid went in it.

Joe stepped back—

I put the gunshield in Farr's mouth, but as the bell rang he spat it out. So it was that he started the seventh, and our worst round, minus this protection.

Louis wasn't slow to notice the disadvantage. He took the fight to Farr with a vengeance, which had to be seen to be believed. For two minutes he threw every punch in the book, and everyone wondered how Farr came to be standing up at all.

Watching the clock and almost praying for the end of the round, knowing that the three minutes was almost up, I saw Tommy bob the wrong way for once. Louis's right crashed on his jaw.

The crowd was all for Farr now, and from then up to the 13th he confounded them by his game showing. He gave almost as much as he took, and at times it appeared that he might topple Joe over.

Louis had a worried look—he just couldn't understand why Farr didn't fall. The 15th was a cruel round for us. Towards the finish of it Louis unleashed a rare variety of punches. When the bell sounded I begged Tommy to stall, grab, and defend himself through the 14th. He succeeded in baffling Louis, on occasions deliberately sticking out his chin as if inviting his opponent to do his worst.

Farr was waiting. Another cold douche, a clean-up, and a little sherry made Tommy look and feel a new man. Five seconds from the bell for the final round I pushed him from his corner and he stood waiting for Louis.

A quick handshake, and Tommy saying "Come on, let's go," prefaced an almost carbon copy of the first round. The

ed by an overwhelming majority of the General Assembly. What it means in essence is that the Korean people shall be allowed to decide their own future. The United Nations forces will have to remain till they have made that decision, but only till then.

Much the same form of co-ordination now being arranged in Korea will no doubt also determine the shaping of events in regard to Formosa. In some ways the satisfactory solution of that problem will have more influence on the mainland than the settlement of Korea. The Chinese civil war was decided superficially by force of arms—in reality by a minimum of fighting and a maximum of other methods in which the Chinese are adept.

There are possibilities of a settlement satisfactory to the schools both of strategy and of statesmanship and even to the ideas of liberation. The elections, on the island, the efficiency of the provincial administration, and the trade agreement with Japan are all helpful to the ultimate solution, no less than the presence of a well-trained force of reliable troops under General Suh Li-jen.

cheering was terrific, as Farr pulled into his span. There was no doubt that he justified himself as a worthy challenger by that round alone.

The verdict was received with a lot of booing. This, I felt, was unjustified, because I felt the decision in Louis's favour was correct. Judge McPartland gave Farr six rounds and Louis nine. Judge Lynch gave Farr five with two even, and eight to Louis.

But the estimate which passed all understanding was that of referee Joe Donovan, who only gave one round to Farr. "I think you shook him then!" When I spoke those words to Freddy Mills after one round of his first championship fight with Len Harvey at Tottenham Football Ground on June 20, 1942, I think I struck one of the best blows ever for the man who held the light-heavyweight championship of the world.

The incident we were referring to had happened just before the end of the first round. Probably Freddy and I were the only two of the 35,000-odd people in White Hart Lane that summer evening who realised the significance.

Harvey had begun with a series of lefts which had suggested that he was going to dictate the course of events, but might have been expected from a "veteran" of more than 400 fights. But Freddy, in his first fight, was almost perfect. Len or to the ropes, and as Harvey came off Mills hit him with a right to the body.

Len grabbed—and both of us knew that punch had really hurt. Freddy, I believe, from that moment thought it was going to be really easy, although there was no suggestion of over-confidence. I figured if I could just put the fight "wild" last long. So I spoke those six words, and it wasn't long before we knew that our theory had been correct.

The second session began with some vicious slugging in the break of the ring. On the break Freddy caught Harvey with a left hook bang on the jaw, and down went Len. Spectators jumped to their feet and began to yell their heads off.

But at "eight" Harvey got up. Freddy strode across the ring and tore into him. One, two, three, four punches, and more. Freddy must have hit Harvey something like ten times, flush on the jaw, and then he landed with a right hook.

Through the ropes

Harvey crumpled. His body seemed to break in the middle and fold up. He crashed backwards through the middle and bottom ropes right on to the Press-section. He didn't get back before referee Eugene Henderson counted "ten."

And so Mills had taken the British and Empire light-heavyweight titles. Yet only a few months before my friends had told me I was crazy to say his country would win. They doubted Mills's ability as a fighter, but because we were in the middle of a war, and they thought anyone must be daft to make such a deal at such a time.

But I paid £200 for Freddy's contract—which had only some three months to run—because I fancied his title-winning chances. Freddy's lucky star and mine were bumped into each other at Reading Greyhound Track just ten days short of 12 months earlier, and that night I saw everything I had been missing for years.

From the time Tommy Farr and I parted company in 1937 until that night I had been just driftwood. In 1939, for example, I decided I had to find a management, and gave back contracts to my boxers.

I saw Freddy—

I applied for a referee's licence and was turned down, being told to reapply in 12 months' time. I went racing, and spent many happy days at Blawbury with Steve Tonoguhue, who was never happier than when he was helping someone who was unhappy. And believe me, I was unhappy enough then.

In 1940 I again applied for a referee's licence. When I was turned down again, I got permission to appeal to the Stewards of the British Boxing Board of Control. I asked what reason they had for refusing my application, and one of the Stewards told me: "You are too good a manager to be a referee."

And even as I walked there, because I had even spoken to him, I was building his future.

After world title

I acted as Freddy's adviser and counsellor until November, 1941, then I bought his contract. What I saw him do in Reading that night I could visualise him doing to bigger men, and it dreamt come true mine certainly did. Freddy didn't do so badly, either. The night he fought Harvey his end was £1,000, and in the short space of a few months he had earned more than £3,000. I think you shook him at Reading his purse was £25.

We had our ups and downs, of course. Fighters and their managers are highly-temperamental people. We blow up and then sit down again very quickly. Whatever else happened, our singleness of purpose always bound us together.

Our purpose? A world championship. I wanted it, perhaps even more than Freddy did, that is possible, because I had always dreamed of handling a world champion. I came near to it with Farr, and I was beginning to think, with my advancing years, that this might easily be my last chance.

That was possible because of those seemingly endless, aching years, I don't feel that way any more, and I think I can still go on finding 'em. In fact, I think I have another probable world champion now in 23-year-old Johnny Williams.

The real reason I wanted Freddy to make it, though, was because I had stuck out my neck very early in our association. Having always been publicly minded, I went out and tried to help numerous people. All they told the recipient was: "As sure as you're a foot high, Mills will be a world champion."

That was a bold statement. I had to prove it. And in spite of setbacks in between—including Mills's defeat by Lloyd Marshall, which might well have ended all his world championship aspirations—we finally reached our goal.

We did more than that. The night Freddy took the world crown from Gus Lesnevich at London's White City in July, 1947, we proved that Britain can produce big fighters as good as, and a little better than, the rest of the world. That's something I've always contended.

Right now I'm sure there are still more just around the corner. What's more, in spite of my 61 years, I'm still prepared to take some of them to the top. When you're a born fighter you just don't give up fighting.

After Tommy Farr's defeat by Joe Louis I had to wait nearly nine years before climbing into the ring again with a fighter who had an even chance of grabbing a world title.

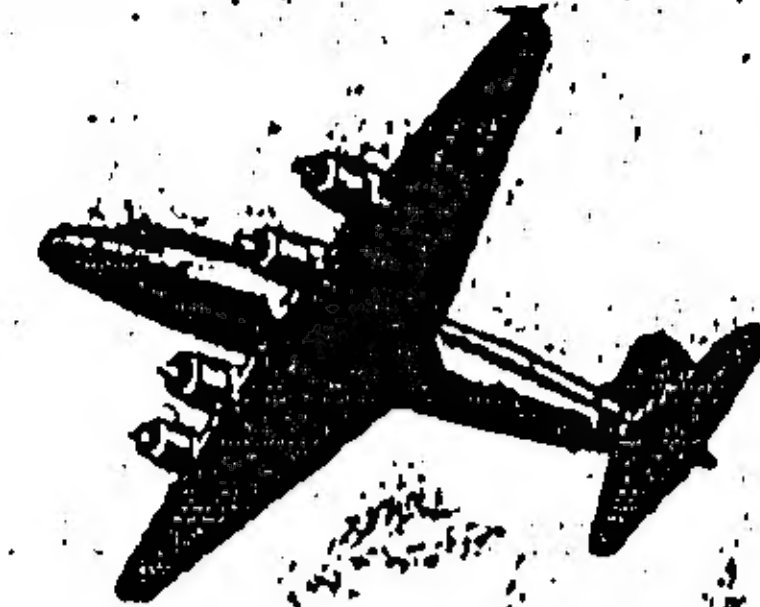
Once again we were on the losing end—but what a fight it was! As long as there's boxing they'll talk about the 10 rounds of blood and battery which ended the wartime sporting blackout at Harringay Arena when Freddy Mills tried in vain to take the world light-heavyweight crown from blond Gus Lesnevich.

Fight fans like their entertainment in the raw. They certainly got it that night. For nine of the 10 rounds Mills fought almost in a daze. In the second round he took counts of six, nine, eight and nine, and for much of the succeeding half-hour of vicious slugging, during which he was dispatched to the punishment as well as receiving it, he can have known little of what was going on.

All I could say to him between the rounds was: "Left hand, left hand." Whether it really registered or not I can't tell you. I think it did, for Freddy actually seemed to box as well by instinct as he did when he was in full command of his fighting brain.

You'll remember that referee Gene Henderson's action in stopping the fight in the 10th round, while Mills was down, began a storm of controversy. I'm going to say now, as I did five minutes after the end of the fight, that had I been in Henderson's shoes I should have stopped the bout if Freddy had beaten that count and was unconscious, as I am sure he would have been.

Stopped the fight. I am certain that Henderson intended to halt the fight before the final punch was struck, but Lesnevich, not knowing this, of course, landed the blow that floored Freddy for the last time. I thought the referee was right then—aid in the light of everything that had happened since. I still think he was right. There is nothing in the rules which says that a referee shall not stop a contest while one of the men is on the floor, and for me he did nothing wrong. Which is one of the reasons why I hope the day is not far distant when the British Boxing Board of Control will award a forfeit loss and call that, to better a referee the same grade as a badly beaten fighter who is not a fighter at all, and who is going to stop the fight that I was half-way into the ring before the closure

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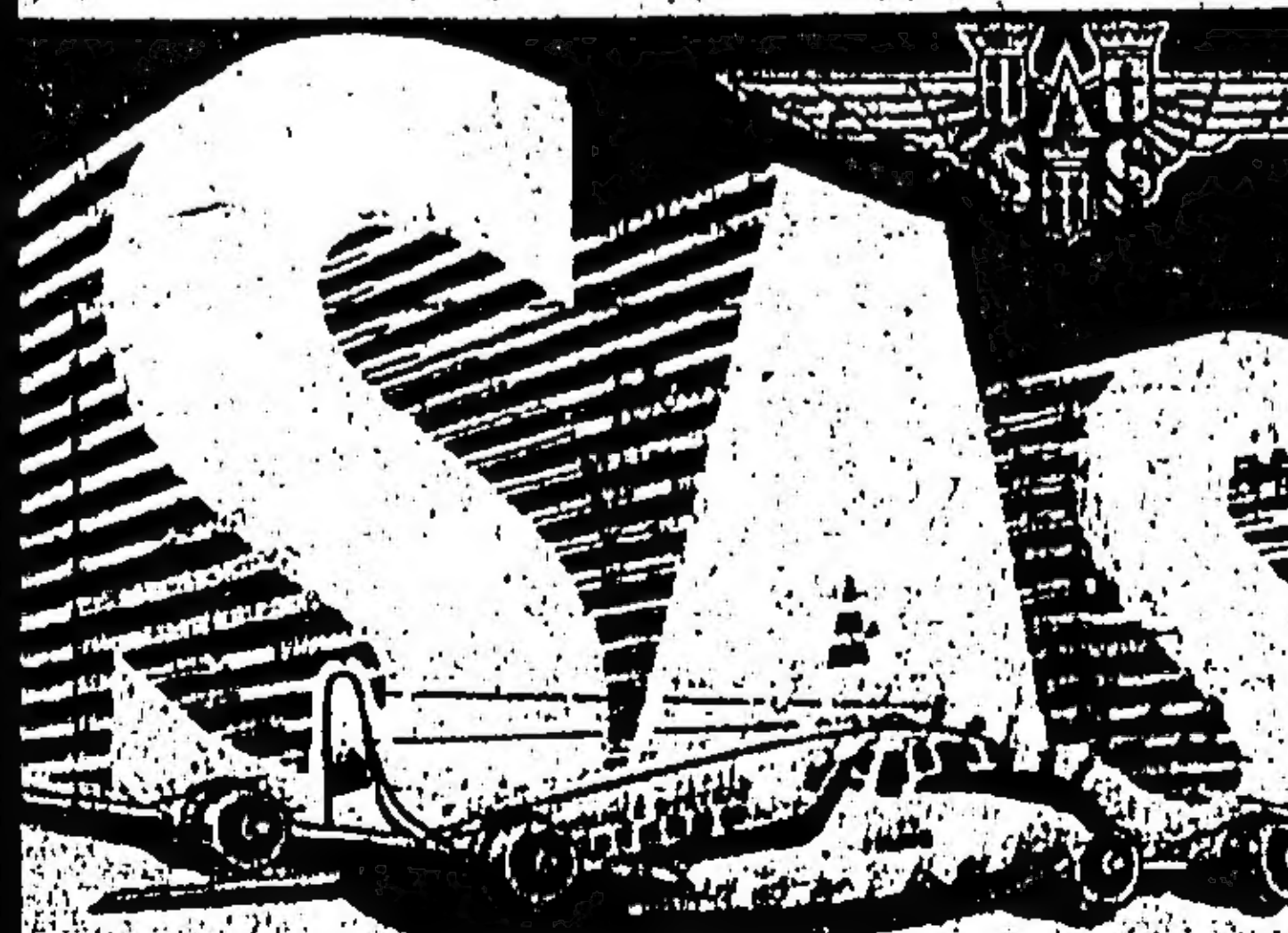
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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

TRUMAN TO MEET MACARTHUR TO DISCUSS KOREA

General Bradley, Harriman
to accompany President
Somewhere in the Pacific

Washington, October 10.

President Truman announced today that he will meet General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific this week-end to discuss the final phase of United Nations action in Korea. Truman said in a statement that he would also discuss with General MacArthur other matters within his responsibility. The President did not say where exactly he would meet the United Nations Commander but it was presumed to be somewhere West of Hawaii.

Accompanying the President on the meeting will be General Bradley, Chairman of American Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Mr. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to the President on foreign affairs. Mr. C. Jessup, Ambassador-at-Large, and Mr. Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will also have with him. Mr. J. C. Jessup, Ambassador-at-Large, and Mr. Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will also have with him. Mr. J. C. Jessup, Ambassador-at-Large, and Mr. Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will also have with him.

Truman will take off from Washington, Missouri, tomorrow in a White House plane "Independence" for Hawaii.

The meeting is expected to last a week.

Guam likely meeting place

Washington, October 10. Guam appeared to be the likely site of the forthcoming meeting between President Truman and General MacArthur.

The White House said only that the meeting will be held somewhere in the Pacific west of Hawaii.

A Navy source said that Guam is the only Pacific island between Honolulu and Tokyo that has adequate accommodations for such a meeting.

Wake, Midway, Wajalein and Eniwetok are possible sites, but Navy sources consider accommodations there inadequate. All closer to Honolulu than Guam.

It is possible that Mr. Truman might have decided on Guam despite the poor accommodations inasmuch as conferences probably will be on the island for more than 48 hours.—United Press.

Churchill receives degree

Copenhagen, October 10. Winston Churchill, who is visiting Denmark, was this afternoon conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Copenhagen.

The ceremony was attended by more than 600 professors, diplomats, journalists and other guests. Churchill's drive to the ceremony from Fredensborg, where he was the guest of the Danish King, was a triumphal procession. He was escorted by a band of 100 musicians and a company of 100 soldiers. He was also accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Churchill, and his daughter, Mary.

Churchill's speech at the ceremony was a tribute to the Danish people and their resistance to the German occupation during the war. He said that the Danish people had shown great courage and determination in the face of adversity. He also praised the Danish government for its leadership during the war.

The White House refused to give the place of the meeting or any other details, except that Mr. Truman will return to Washington on Wednesday, October 18.

General MacArthur, who is 70, has not been home to America for 13 years.

In August, 1949, while serving in Tokyo, he declined an invitation to return to Washington to give Congress a personal report on the Far Eastern situation. He declared, "I can best serve the United States by remaining at my post."

Final phase

Mr. Truman, in his statement, said that in the final phase of the United Nations action General MacArthur's command "will be working closely with the United Nations Commission which has just been created by the General Assembly and given heavy responsibilities for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea."

"We must proceed rapidly with our part in the organization of the United Nations relief and reconstruction programme in order to give the Korean people a chance to live in peace," the President added.

President Truman's statement announcing that he intends to meet with General MacArthur, said:

"When I see him I shall express to him the appreciation and gratitude of the people and Government of the United States for the great service which he is rendering world peace."

"He is carrying on his mission with the imagination, courage and effectiveness which have marked his entire service as one of our greatest military leaders."

"I shall discuss with him the final phase of United Nations action in Korea. In this phase, the United Nations Command will be

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Relief plans

"We must proceed rapidly with our part in the organization of the United Nations relief and reconstruction programme in order to give the Korean people a chance to live in peace," the President added.

The task of reconstruction in Korea will be a heavy one and will require a major effort by the United Nations—the United States will carry on its full share of this load.

"The only interest of the United States is to help carry out these great purposes of the United Nations in Korea. We have absolutely no interest in obtaining any special position for the United States in Korea, nor do we wish to retain bases or other military installations in that country. We should like to get our armed forces out and back to their other duties at the earliest moment consistent with the fulfillment of our obligations as a member of the United Nations."

"Naturally, I shall take advantage of this opportunity to discuss with General MacArthur other matters within his responsibility," the statement concluded.

The White House said that Mr. Truman had initiated the week-end meeting with General MacArthur, and that the decision to hold it came up "fairly fast."

But the White House Press Secretary, Mr. Charles Ross, said, "It is the result of no sudden emergency."—Reuter.

UN committee to hear Selim Bey

Lake Success, October 10.

The United Nations Ad Hoc Political Committee today invited the chairman of the Advisory Council for Libya to speak before it.

By 33 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions, the Committee voted to invite Selim Bey, of Egypt, the Council chairman, and the Pakistan representative on the Council to appear before it.

The Committee is now considering the affairs of the former Italian colonies of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan which the General Assembly has said should become the independent state of Libya by the beginning of 1952.

The Advisory Council consists of the representatives of Britain, Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United States, Cyrenaica, Tripolitania, the Fezzan and Libyan minorities.

It was set up to give guidance on the creation of an independent Libya.

Delegates from Britain, France, the United States and Australia, who opposed the proposal, argued that the United Nations "Commissioner for Libya, Mr. Adrianus Pelt, of Holland, was present and could answer any questions himself."

The Council, they contended, was only an advisory body to the Commissioner, and was not competent to advise the General Assembly.

The views of the Council could be attached in the report of the Commissioner, or could be voiced through the delegates in the Committee, whose members were representatives of the population of the Libyan people, since the representatives of the population were in the Council.

Mr. Pelt, however, had been asked to appear before the Council, and he had declined to do so.

Delegates from India, Pakistan, the Arab countries and several Latin American nations argued that the Council was created by the Assembly. It gave the only opportunity to hear the opinion of the Libyan people, since the representatives of the population were in the Council.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN

Meeting is well-kept secret

Tokyo, October 10.

There has been no hint here prior to the Washington announcement that General MacArthur and President Truman would meet. Likewise there was no hint where the meeting would be held or what would be discussed.

There was talk that the meeting might be held in Honolulu where General MacArthur met President Roosevelt in 1944. There was also talk that it might be held aboard the battleship, Missouri, on which he signed the Japanese surrender and which was named after the President's home state. The Missouri is currently fighting in Korean waters.

Sources said that means for bringing a swift end to the Korean war and the handling of the Korean political problem afterwards undoubtedly will have the first priority in their talks. Other big Far Eastern problems are expected to have a prominent place in their conversations.

Main reason

There is the feeling here that the Korean campaign itself would not be sufficient reason for the President to make his first trip into the Pacific since assuming his office. The Communist threat to the entire Far East and the best military and political methods of stamping the Red tide are believed here to be the biggest reasons for his trip.

Observers said Mr. Truman's visit to the Pacific would give an immense morale boost to the United Nations cause in the Asian area and would be a powerful counter-propaganda medicine against the Communists. It is believed that it will be taken as a concrete demonstration of the United States' intention to preserve the freedom of Far Eastern countries under Communism's shadow.—United Press.

UN SURPRISED

Lake Success, October 10. The announcement of President Truman's forthcoming meeting with General MacArthur caught the United Nations by surprise and there was no immediate comment from delegates.

Neither the Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, nor the Assembly President, Mr. Nasrallah Entezam offered any comment. No delegate nor United Nations official would hazard an opinion on the subject of the impending talks.—United Press.

TEN PILGRIMS DIE IN ACCIDENTS

Vatican City, October 10. At least 100 pilgrims have been killed and 100 were injured in road accidents during pilgrimages to Rome during this Holy Year, Vatican sources disclosed today.

Another seven pilgrims have died of illness during their pilgrimages, Vatican officials estimate that well over two million pilgrims have now passed through Rome.—Reuter.

Russia accepts U.S. plan for peace patrol conditionally

Lake Success, October 10.

Russia today unexpectedly accepted the American proposal for a United Nations "peace patrol" but rejected the United States plan to put international armed forces at the disposal of the General Assembly for use against aggressors.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, told the General Assembly's main Political Committee that the Soviet Union had no objection to the plan the Americans proposed for convening the Assembly in an emergency session, but he said he must object to the proposal to convene the Assembly on 24 hours' notice.

Rejecting the heart of the American resolution, which provides that the General Assembly could send international forces against aggressors when a veto paralysed the Security Council, Mr. Vyshinsky said the Soviet delegation expected to submit a formal proposal concerning consultations among the Big Five powers.

He said the United Nations must implement Clause 7 of its Charter, which deals with action in respect to threats to peace, breaches of peace and acts of aggression and includes Article 43—never carried out—which provides for an international police force.

"The Security Council faces the task of elaborating measures for successful implementation of Article 43," said Mr. Vyshinsky. "It must also take measures for the installation of a military committee."

Speaking against the American resolution, Mr. Vyshinsky said: "Why do they actually demand a new method of operation which could block the veto in the Security Council and at the same time remain silent on the possibility of changing the Charter, for that is what they actually propose?"

"I must say that all that has been said here against the principle of unanimity will not hold water. Things are not unsettled because of the veto but for different reasons. It is chiefly because certain questions were put in a deep-freeze locker in the Security Council because of the Anglo-American camp, which consists of trying to wrest a decision that would be for the benefit of that camp alone—decisions which consistently fail to bear in mind the interests of the United Nations but are only designed to favour American monopolists."

Yugoslav support

Communist Yugoslavia gave its support to the American proposal to put international armed forces at the disposal of the United Nations General Assembly for use against aggressors. Dr. Edvard Kardelj, the Yugoslav delegate and Foreign Minister, said his country had no reservation regarding the American plan, but added: "I should like to state at the outset that the Yugoslav delegation endorses the draft resolution in substance."

Before Dr. Kardelj spoke, Mr. Percy Spender, the Australian Foreign Minister, also pledged support for the American plan, but suggested that the United Nations might be well advised first to make another attempt to establish the Security Council's police force as envisaged in the Charter.

Dr. Kardelj said: "It is obvious the very existence of such machinery would be a powerful obstacle to an aggressor. Faith in international peace can be restored only if the assurance is offered that no nation—regardless of its general political position and of whether it belongs or not to a bloc or to a regional system of collective security—will be exposed to sudden aggression."

"We should not, however, overlook the fact that we have had very bad experience with tactics purporting to find an ideal solution but actually aimed at reaching no solution whatever. In other words, we cannot through fear that the machinery of international security might be turned to wrong aims, forever

justify our failure to work towards the creation of such machinery, thus in fact giving aggression free play. We prefer even a somewhat defective system of international security to no system at all."

The Yugoslav diplomat, whose government broke with the Russian-led Cominform two years ago, struck out at the Soviet Union for its abuse of the veto in the Security Council.

Absurd position

He said: "The present position is an absurd one. Indeed, which makes it possible for instance, theoretically speaking, to prevent by means of the veto determination of an obvious act of aggression and thereby makes it impossible to apply measures of collective security. It is evident, in such cases, the possibility of a different decision being taken by the General Assembly would prevent or at least greatly diminish the possibility of such an attempt being made in the Security Council."

"The veto has so far loomed above the Assembly as a force independent of the Assembly. An act of aggression is an act of aggression and we have to fight it, regardless of whether the veto has been used or not."

Dr. Kardelj said another reason his government supported the American plan was that Yugoslavia had been exposed to aggressive pressure from its Communist neighbours for three years. This situation, however, would not be put before the United Nations, he added, because Yugoslavia "does not wish to render more difficult the efforts we are making here to find the way to peace."

Australia announced support for the American plan, but suggested that the United Nations would be well-advised first to make another attempt to establish a police force as envisaged by the Charter.

Mr. Spender told the Assembly's Political Committee that it would not be unreasonable to "ask the Security Council to make a new effort to conclude agreements under Article 43 which members of the United Nations will make forces available to the Security Council."

Consultations

"We might also ask the great powers to consult together to see if they can agree on joint action on behalf of the organization to maintain international peace and security," he added. "They have not done so. Their consultations might prove futile, but at least an attempt should be made and if there is to be failure, let the world know with whom the responsibility lies."

The American proposal recommends that all United Nations members earmark units of their national defence forces for use by the General Assembly.

Under the United States measure, the vetoless Assembly could be called into session on 24 hours' notice and could send international forces into action whenever the Security Council is paralyzed by a veto. It would also establish a roving peace patrol to observe areas where tension threatens to flare into war. Another commission would report on resources, including armed forces, which are or which might be made available to the United Nations.

(Continued on page 12)

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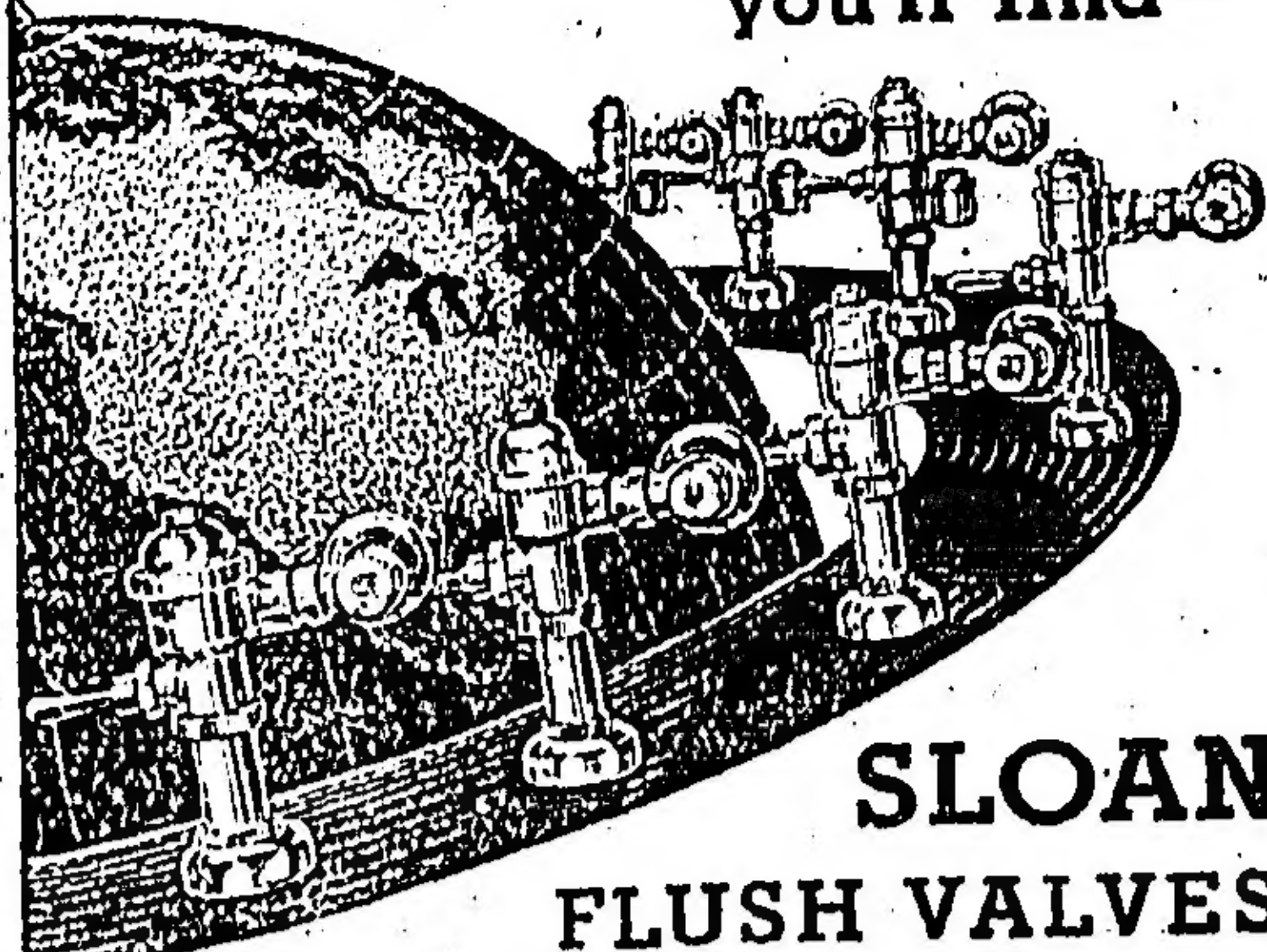
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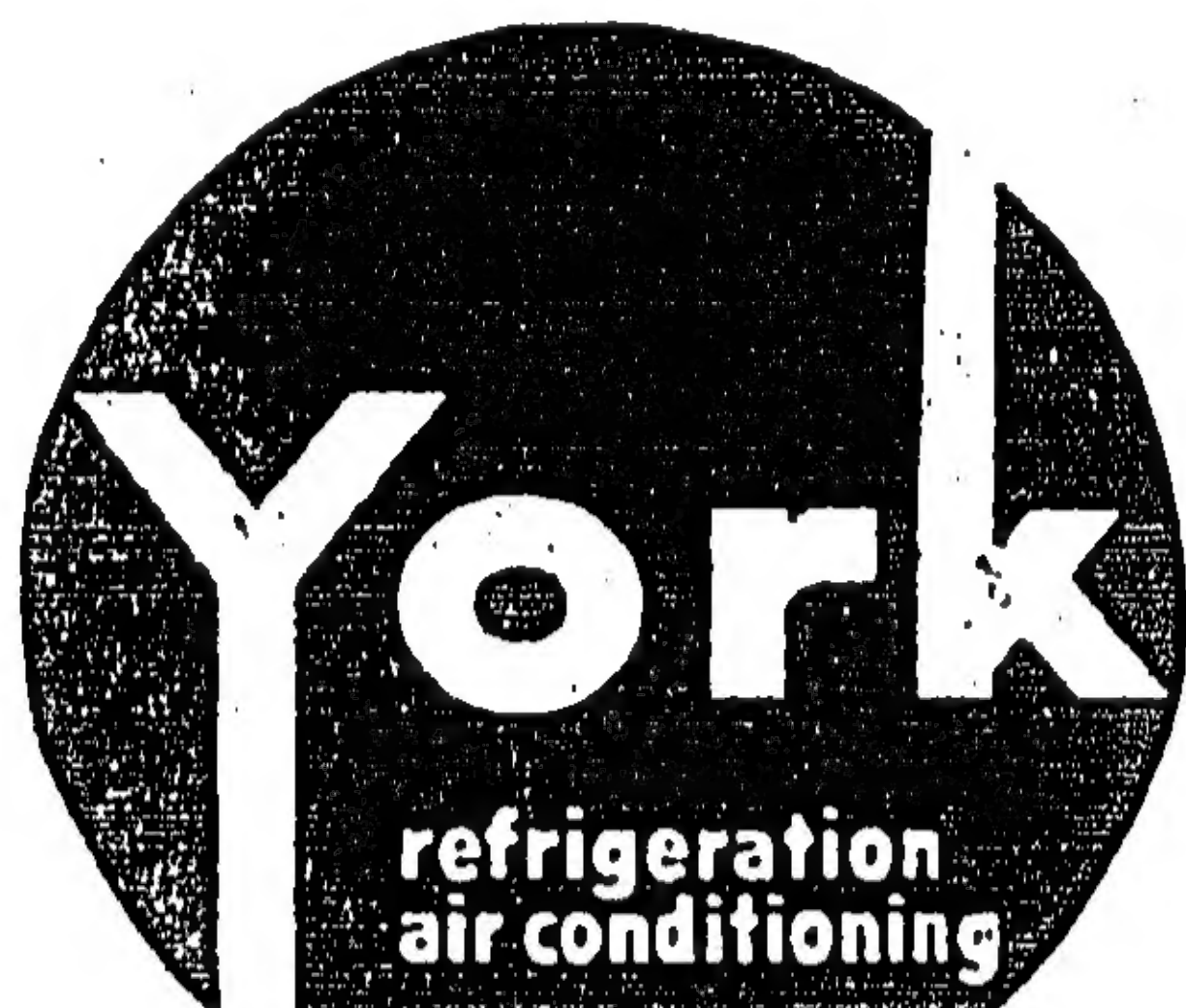
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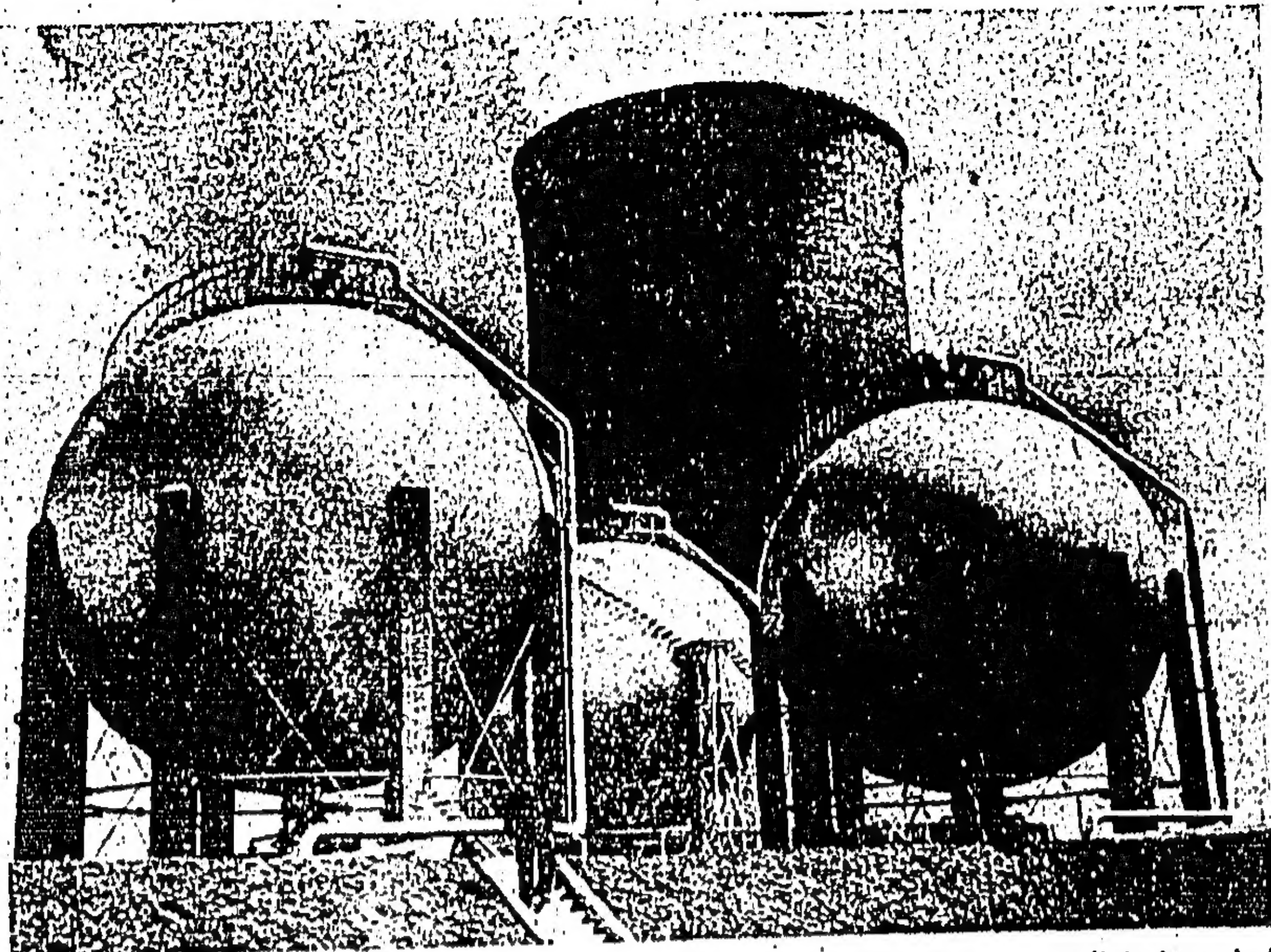
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ENGINEERING PAGE

Landmarks at new refinery



The first spherical storage tanks to be supplied to any oil refinery in Britain have just been erected on the site of Shell's new refinery at Stanlow, Ellesmere Port, on the Manchester Ship Canal. These three spherical tanks, designed and manufactured by a British firm, Whessoe Ltd. of Darlington, measure 35 ft. in diameter and each holds 140,000 gallons of butane gas stored at a working pressure of 70 lbs. per square inch. Just completed on the site of this new Middle East Crude refinery, which began operations in November last year is the largest concrete cooling tower in the world—341 ft. high. Picture shows the three spherical storage tanks at the new Stanlow refinery and, in the background, the new concrete cooling tower.

A further stage in the construction of Shell's new Middle East Crude refinery at Stanlow, Cheshire, has been reached with the completion of the 341 ft. high concrete cooling tower—the largest of its kind in the world—and the installation of three large spherical storage tanks.

These steel "bull" tanks, the first to be erected in any UK oil refinery, measure 35 feet in diameter and were designed by a British firm (Whessoe Ltd. of Darlington) for the storage under pressure of butane—one of the many products already flowing from this new Shell refinery which came into operation last November.

Some of the main units at the new Stanlow refinery are already working—the No. 1 distillation unit, now in continuous operation at a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum, has been supplemented recently by a large reforming plant. No. 2 distillation unit is well advanced and work has begun on the installation of the catalytic cracking plant.

"Bottled gas," or butane gas stored and sold in a liquid state and under pressure, is only one of the many and varied products now flowing from this and other UK oil refineries; it represents a further step forward in Britain's position as a major oil-refining country. "Bottled gas" is used in many parts of the world for cooking or industrial uses, as it gives all the advantages of "town gas" without the necessity of piping from a central gasworks. Cylinders of "bottled gas" are currently available from the Asiatic Petroleum Co. Ltd.

One of the largest contracts ever placed in Britain for diesel-electric marine propulsion and pumping equipment was the recent order for four large dredgers for the Ministry of Public Works, Argentina.

Three of these dredgers are of 2,000 cubic metres capacity, of which two were ordered from Fleming and Ferguson, Ltd., and one from Wm. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, who were also entrusted with building the single large dredger, of 3,000 cubic metres capacity. Diesel-electric propulsion and pumping equipment for all four vessels was supplied by the English Electric Co., Ltd.

In July last the first small dredger, M.O.P. 225-C, successfully completed a series of comprehensive trials in the Clyde and off Fleetwood, where the bottom material is similar to that encountered in the River Plate, where the vessel will operate. After a successful delivery voyage she carried out further trials with great success in the Argentine.

Four 12SVM engines

The main engines for this vessel are four English Electric 12SVM type, each with a ser-

vice rating of 1,020 b.h.p. at 700 r.p.m. The main generators are separately excited single-bearing machines, flange mounted to the engines, with an output of 680/704 kw each. The main generator output is available for either propulsion or pumping.

When propelling the ship, all four main generating sets supply the two 1,500 s.h.p. 250 r.p.m. 440-volt propulsion motors. When dredging, two main generating sets supply the dredge pump motors which are each rated 830 b.h.p. at 195 r.p.m., while the remaining two main generating sets are used for propulsion.

Arrangements are such that control of the propulsion motors can either be carried out directly by any one of the three propulsion telegraphs and the control desk on the bridge or by engine-room personnel in answer to orders passed by the same telegraphs and control desk.

The four auxiliary engines are English Electric type 6RKM having a service rating of 225 b.h.p. at 500 r.p.m., and each engine has a flange-mounted single pedestal bearing type generator mounted at 150 kw., 220 volts D.C.

Clyde trials

The large dredger, after trials on the Clyde, sailed for the Argentine at the end of December. The design of the machinery for this vessel is similar to that of the small dredgers, although, of course, of greater output.

The four main engines are English Electric 18VSM type of 1,120 b.h.p. rating at 700 r.p.m., and the main generators have outputs of 770 kw. each. The propulsion motors are rated 1,900 s.h.p. at 250 r.p.m., and the

Machines
for brush
manufacture

When it is remembered that in the month of January this year the number of dental and tooth brushes exported alone totalled 1,205,280, it is easy to understand that manufacturing operations must be expedited by remarkable efficient machinery.

The modern brush-making machines are not only efficient, but they also have a remarkable versatility in that, by means of a simple adjustment, it is possible to vary quickly the style of brush being made.

The most recent development in the field of machinery for brush making is the introduction of an entirely new geared cam drive which, having been developed by J. Evans and Son (Portsmouth), Ltd., is now a standard fitting on all their fully automatic brush-making machines.

The new mechanism comprises a well-designed, compact, and totally enclosed gearbox by which the various movements of the machine are controlled, and many advantages are claimed for it. The greatest single benefit is the simplicity of the method of changing from one style of brush to another.

To alter the number of tufts in a brush involves the change of a single gear wheel and to vary other essential movements simple plate type cams are used.

Easily made

These can be quite easily cut in the brushmaker's own factory or alternatively, for those who do not wish to make their own, completely interchangeable cams can be supplied at short notice on receipt of pattern.

Earlier brush-making machines were controlled by big and awkward ratchet-operated cams. These have been not only a source of trouble to brushmakers but have also severely limited speeds of operation.

The new mechanism gives a smoothness of operation which is usually lacking in brush machines and permits greater working speeds. The sound engineering principles upon which this gearbox is designed mean that great accuracy of pattern reproduction is maintained.

One particular feature is the gear, being enclosed, can be well lubricated, the worm gear running in oil. Another point is that the mechanism is practically silent.

The pump motors 950 b.h.p. at 220 r.p.m.

River Plate service

The four auxiliary engines are English Electric 6SRKM type rated 370 b.h.p. at 850 r.p.m., and the auxiliary generators have outputs of 250 kw. each at 200 volts D.C.

The remaining two small vessels, which are at present fitting out, will be delivered shortly.

The four vessels will be utilised in assisting to maintain the full length of the River Plate navigable to vessels of considerable tonnage, an accomplishment which has not been possible during the war years when the work of port and river dredging fell below standard due to ageing equipment and the impossibility of ordering new construction.

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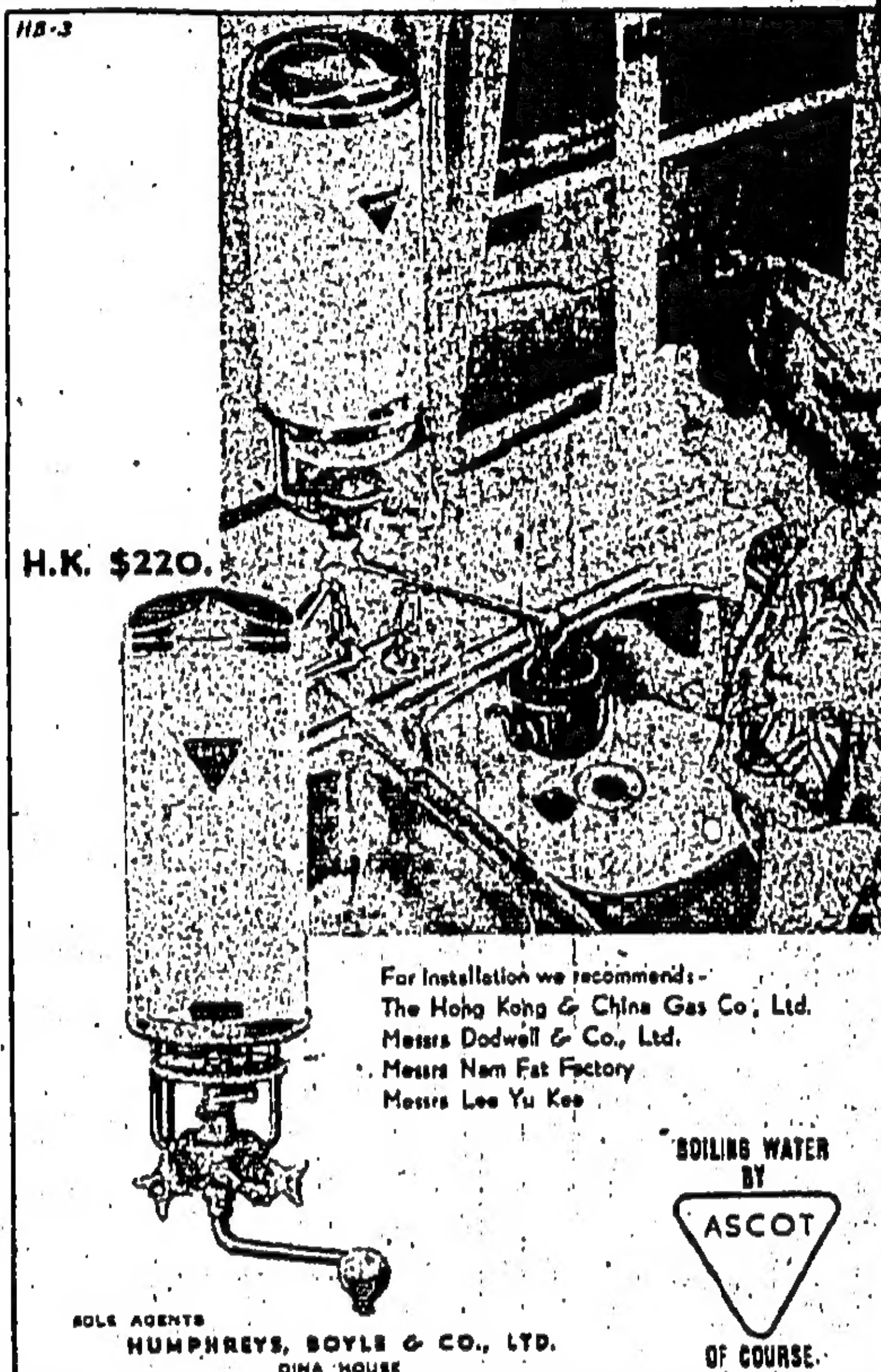
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FAR EAST HQ SILENT ON ALLEGED STRAFING OF RUSSIAN AERODROME

Washington, October 10.

The State Department said today that it had received no information from General MacArthur's Far Eastern Command on the alleged strafing of a Russian aerodrome by two American jet fighters.

The Soviet Government lodged a protest with the United States Embassy in Moscow last night. But the American Minister, Mr. Walworth Barbour, refused to accept the note, saying that it should be sent to the United Nations.

INDONESIA SAYS "NO" TO THE UN

Jakarta, October 10.

The Indonesian government today informed the United Nations Commission Indonesia is unable to comply with the Commission's appeal to stop military operations against rebel Ambona.

The Commission is now considering the next steps it will take in an effort to end the conflict. Reliable reports said the matter would be referred to the UN Security Council.

An Indonesian military spokesman said fighting was in the last stages on Ambona, whose South Moluccan regime declared its independence of the Jakarta Government last April.

He said the Government would "treat those who were misled by the rebels with the utmost clemency" but would take stern action against South Moluccan leaders of the revolt.

There were still no detailed reports from Ambona on the extent of damage caused by a destructive earthquake and tidal wave reported in a broadcast from the island on Monday. The Indonesian Government has imposed a blackout on news from the island during military operations.

The Indonesian Army announced another military drive will be started soon against some 10,000 guerrillas in the South Celebes who are said to be engaged over Javanese control of the Indonesian Republic Government. Another unit of the Indonesian Army is fighting Dural Islam extremists in West Java.

The Indonesian Vice Minister of Defence, Mr. Alibodari, said the Republic's military operations against the Southern part of Ambona had been halted temporarily to allow civilian refugees to flee to nearby islands. He said Indonesian troops were within eight miles of the capital, also named Ambona.—Associated Press.

No searching of workers in Shanghai

The Chinese Communists have decided to do away with the practice of searching workers when they leave the factories because it is a carry-over of the "old social order" when the working class was despised," according to a Shanghai newspaper report.

"Now that the working class have achieved their own political power, such a system should no longer be perpetuated," the paper declared. It admitted, however, that although the decision to abolish this practice was passed as long ago as last December, two thirds of the cotton mills in Shanghai still carry on the "obnoxious search system."

The article criticised the manager of the Chi Shin Mill who increased the number of guards at the gate after discovering that 600 pounds of yarn was missing. This, the report said, "showed that doubt still existed in the minds of the capitalists regarding the integrity of the workers."

Apparently a similar doubt also existed in the minds of some of the workers themselves. In the Ywa Yang Mill the workers, "fearing that in case of theft they would be made scapegoats, have requested that the search system be continued," the article said. This, it declared, shows that they misunderstood the significance of abolishing the search system.—United Press.

Champion cow is beauty queen

Haifa, October 10.

St. Avith has been elected beauty queen of Israel and a special stamp is to be issued in her honour.

St. Avith is a cow—the champion cow of Israel—in a communal settlement in Upper Galilee, and a special party has been arranged and prepared for her this week on her birthday by the settlement, to which cattle breeders, government Ministers, and senior officials have been invited.

A photo-album together with the life story of St. Avith and her offspring has been prepared.—Associated Press.

Halifax, Nova Scotia,

October 10. The 3,350-ton Spanish freighter, Monte Inchoa, her No. 2 hold scorched by fire, reported today that she was out of danger and heading for Halifax under her own power. Later today a tug will meet her and escort her to Halifax.—Reuter.

Bao Dai to return shortly

Saigon, October 10.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, head of the Vietnam State, would return to Indo-China within a few days, said the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Tran Van Huu today.

The Premier said that the Vietnamese battalion sent to help defend France at the beginning of World War II was now asking to be deformed and returned to Vietnam to fight against the Communists.

Asked by reporters what would be the political consequences of the Vietnam military situation in Tonkin, he said he believed that the situation would have the effect of speeding formation of the Vietnam Army.

He had several times asked for this during his stay in France. Money and supply questions had delayed the army's formation, he added.

Returning from a three and half months' visit to France, Tran Van Huu asked that in the circumstances through which Vietnam had passed, his return should not be marked by too many manifestations.

He cancelled a reception and cocktail party.

Police guard

Several hundred police guarded the airfield and lined the four-mile road along which he drove into Saigon.

The Vietnamese army now comprises 12 battalions, nine of which have been supplied with motorised equipment under the United States military aid programme. Its projected strength is 25 battalions.

The Premier said that his presence with Bao Dai in France had helped the Vietnam delegation attending the Pau conference in the French Pyrenees. The conference, between France and the Indo-Chinese associated states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, is working out the joint administration of the states' common interests.

Tran Van Huu expected the conference to last another month. It was not the fault of attending delegations that the interstate conference had been delayed, he added.

The delegations wanted serious results and the Vietnamese had defended with courtesy and tenacity their intention to obtain all the power they believed they should have.—Reuter.

Medicine galore in England

London, October 10.

Doctors in England and Wales prescribed enough medicines under Britain's National Health Scheme in 1949 to provide each member of the population with half a pint of mixture, the weekly journal, "Medical Press," said today.

And the kitchen sink was probably the only safe place for at least a certain amount of it, the journal said.

The journal added that official statistics showed that the enormous total of 201 million prescriptions had been dispensed for National Health Service patients in England and Wales last year.

"As the population of Britain and Wales amounts approximately to some 40 millions, this means that in one year, for everyone, from babies in arms to centenarians, an average of five prescriptions per head was made out and presented to the pharmacist to be compounded or otherwise dealt with," the paper said.

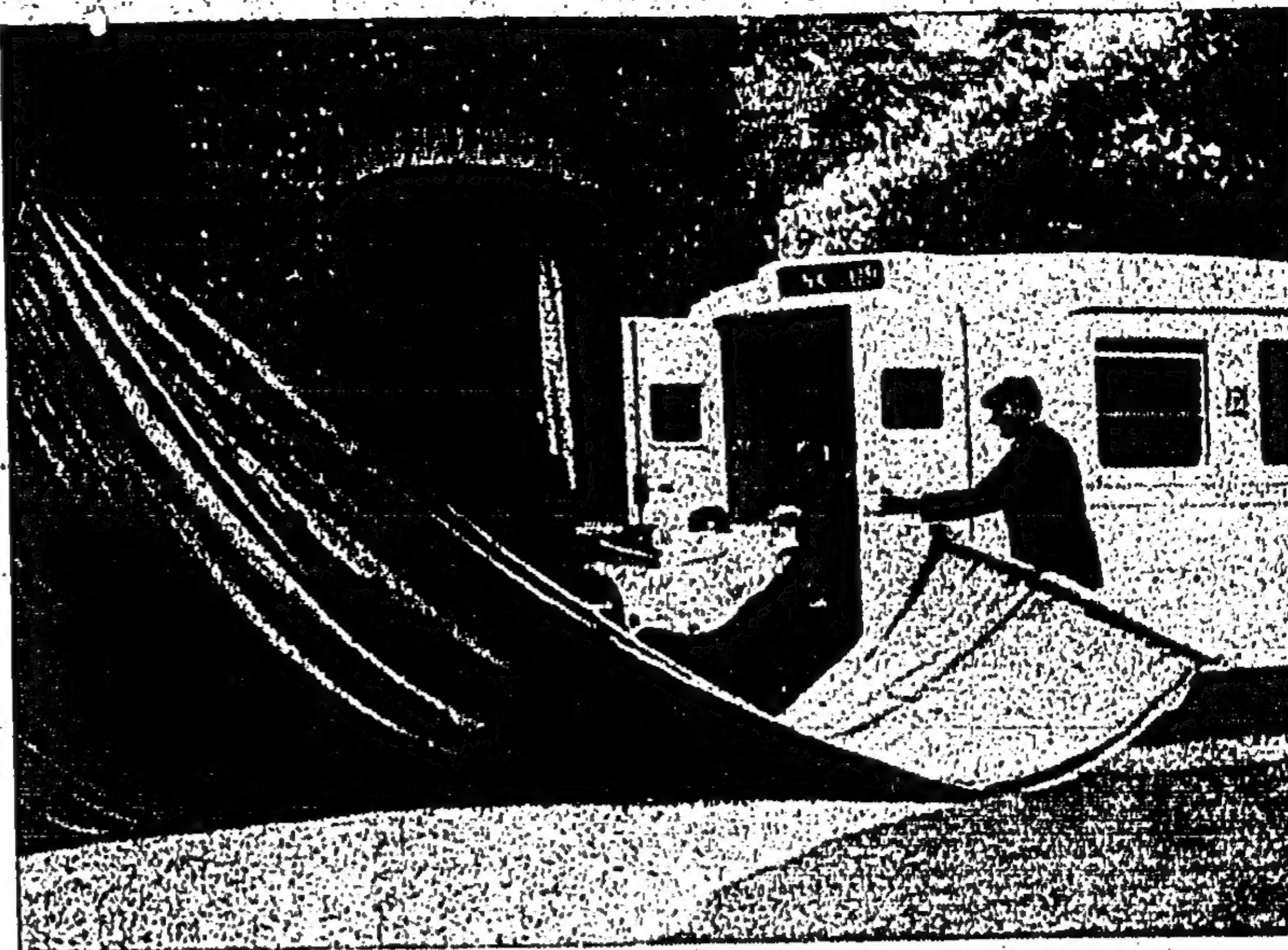
The "Medical Press" said that nearly 70 million bottles of mixture were prescribed, which worked out at 21 million pints or more than 2,500,000 gallons.—Reuter.

REMEMBRANCE DAY DECLARED IN UK

London, October 10.

King George today designated November 12 as "Remembrance Day" for those who died in the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. He directed that there be a two-minute period of silence throughout the United Kingdom and its dependencies at 11 a.m.—Associated Press.

Screens hide returning Shaw



George Bernard Shaw, aged 94, returned from hospital amid a cloud of screens. As his ambulance drove in to his home at Ayot St. Lawrence, Hertfordshire, attendants held high screens to hide the doors of the ambulance and of the house as the playwright, an author was taken indoors. He fell and broke his thigh while pruning fruit trees in his garden on September 10. His recovery was retarded by the recurrence of a long-standing kidney trouble. Shaw has for some time expressed an impatient desire to return home.—AP Photo.

Austria may have to appeal to UN for liberation, Gruber says

Washington, October 10.

Dr. Karl Gruber, Austria's Foreign Minister, said today that his country may have to appeal to the United Nations eventually for real liberation.

Asserting that Soviet diplomacy has delayed an Austrian peace treaty with an accumulation of claims which have not the slightest connection with the issue, Dr. Gruber told a National Press Club luncheon that "it may even be conceivable that diplomatic means will fail."

"In that case we shall have to appeal to the United Nations to help us rid ourselves of the intruder, and we are convinced that sooner or later the United Nations not only will have the will, but also the power, to restore freedom, peace and order in a country which belongs to the most ardent adherents of the ideas of the United Nations."

Dr. Gruber said: "The broad masses of the Austrian people are determined to defend the ideal of liberty, and to offer determined resistance to all attempts to destroy their independence." "A few days ago we had a severe test of our inner stability. The Austrian Communist Party tried to use a present economic difficulty to stage a general strike and, following this up, to cause an uprising against Austria's free democratic institutions."

"This attempt failed completely, even though the Communists had some indirect assistance from the Soviet authorities in Eastern Austria. This certainly gave ample evidence of the unity of our population, and the people's determination to defend free institutions against Communist aggression."

Clouded sky

Noting that in 1949 the conference of the four Foreign Ministers in Paris succeeded in coming very close to the settlement of various open questions on an Austrian State treaty, Dr. Gruber remarked, "Since then the international sky has again become clouded."

Dr. Gruber said: "Soviet diplomacy, with an accumulation of claims, which have not the slightest connection with the Austrian State treaty—I mention the question of Trieste, whose solution is now being put forward by the Soviet Union as a preliminary condition—has delayed its final conclusion, and even tries to lay blame for it at the other doorsteps."

He added that this has not discouraged the Austrian people in their determination to confine the work of reconstruction.

Dr. Gruber said: "Everybody recognises the fact that the settlement of pending world problems is extremely difficult, if not impossible, unless Communism is matched by the determination and power of the free world."

"It may be we shall have to wait a while until our real liberation is completed by diplomatic negotiations. It may even be conceivable that these diplomatic means too, may fail completely."

"In that case we are sure the United States would again take the lead. To appeal again to your understanding and for your assistance is one of the purposes of my trip to America."

"We know that you will not forget a small nation striving for peace, liberty and justice."

"In 1945 it would still have been possible for the Western powers to demand from the Soviet Union a peaceful settlement of all European problems, including the Austrian problem, instead of entering into partial adjustments."

Unflinching opposition

"During this period and far into the year of 1945," said Dr. Gruber, "the Soviet Union displayed unflinching opposition to a solution in the Austrian problem. At that time the Western powers still believed they had better adjust themselves to opposition instead of insisting on the natural demand to settle a state treaty with Austria together with the peace treaties with the satellite states."

"Nevertheless we were not discouraged. From conference to conference we tried to obtain agreement on the substantial provisions of a state treaty."

"We are fully aware that we have to accept hard conditions demanding sacrifices from Austria, but—and I should particularly like to emphasize this—not containing anything which may prejudice the free future of the country."—Associated Press.

Cairo, October 10. The Egyptian and West German trade delegations have completed negotiations for a new trade and payments agreement, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry officially announced today.

Details would be announced simultaneously in Frankfurt and Cairo after the agreement was signed.—Reuter.

Soviet Russia objects to Lie's term

Lake Success, October 10.

Soviet Russia today objected at a secret session of the Security Council to the extension of Mr. Trygve Lie's term of office as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

It was learned that the Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik's objection was not so much directed at Mr. Lie personally as at the principle of extensions to the five-year term.

Dr. Ales Behler, the Yugoslav delegate, proposed that Mr. Lie's term be extended by two or three years.

The Council was discussing the formalities of the appointment, and no other names were mentioned.

It was understood that the Western delegates would propose that the Council make no recommendation whatever, leaving the decision to the General Assembly, where there is no veto.

Mr. Lie's five-year term as Secretary-General expires in February.

The Chinese Nationalist delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, while not opposing Mr. Lie directly, suggested that consideration be given to the possible candidature of former Presidents of the Assembly.—Reuter.

Keen on Swimming?

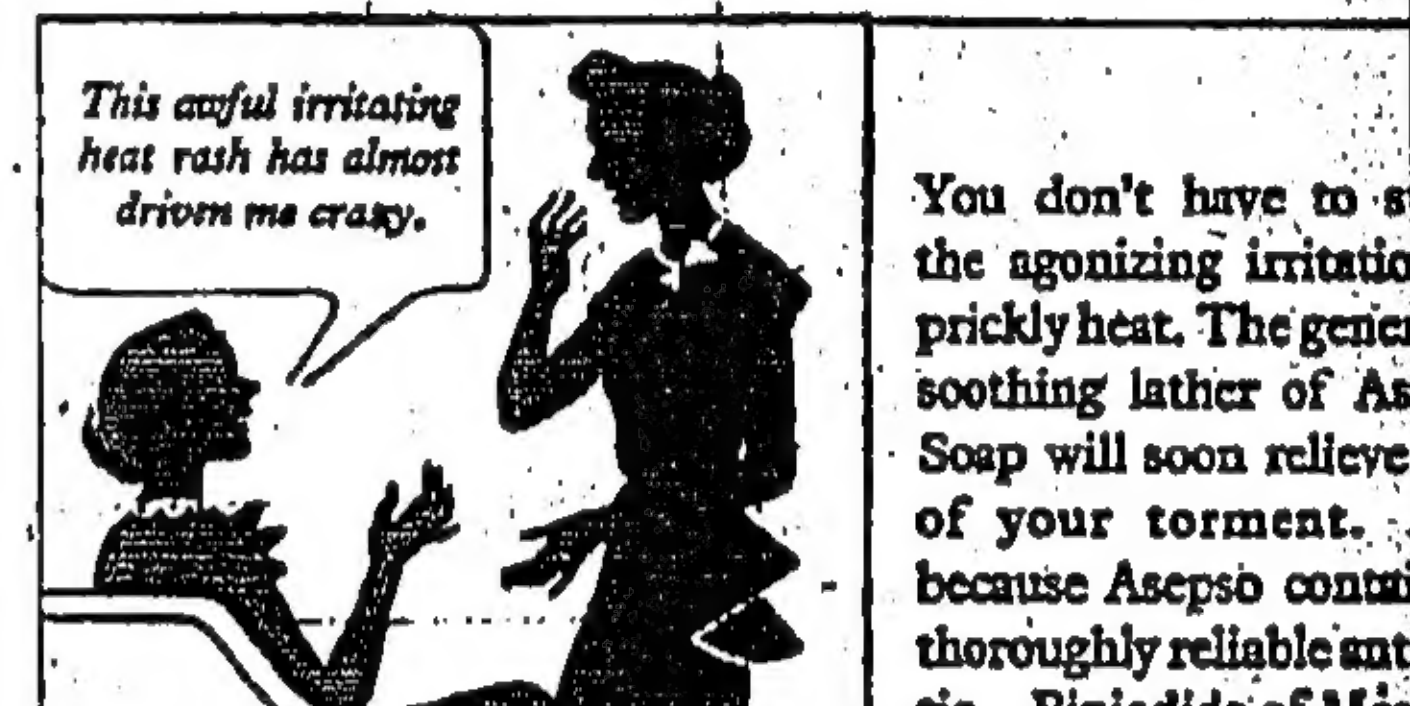


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British troops in Korean battle areas



The first British troops to arrive in Korea were units of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the Middlesex Regiment, followed by a Royal Marine Commando unit. More troops are being flown to Korea from Britain in "Hastings" aircraft of the Royal Air Force Transport Command. This picture shows men of the Middlesex Regiment moving up during an attack, under the cover of a tank. A machine gunner can be seen mounted on the front of the truck.

Disc Jockey with a difference

By Robert Louis Shayon
Lovers of fine music in the United States are hereby alerted to watch radio schedules this autumn for "The Sir Thomas Beecham Programme", 55 minutes once a week of recorded selections and transcribed commentary by the celebrated English conductor.

Sir Thomas made his American debut as a "disc jockey" on August 2, over the independent New York station, WQXR.

Already some 270 other American stations throughout the country have requested the recorded 26-week series, and the programmes will probably be made available to them when Sir Thomas and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra arrive for a tour of the U.S. late this autumn.

With the New York bow, American listeners became part of an international audience enjoying the grand manner of Great Britain's lively Beecham and his witty, caustic comments on music, musicians, and related oddments. Sir Thomas has been heard in Canada and Australia. He is expected soon to go on the air in South Africa, as well as in Luxembourg. The Luxembourg transmissions will be beamed to his native land; they have not yet been heard in England, because the British Broadcasting Corporation has no commercial broadcasts.

There is an admission tax, of course, for being ushered into Sir Thomas's august presence—namely, the sponsor's message. One cannot predict what it will be in Council Bluffs, Iowa, or Nashville, Tennessee, provided these communities are fortunate enough to be included in the transcribed Beecham network. A variety of local advertisers will probably sponsor the broad-

casts in different cities. In New York the product was tailored to the programme with distinction—an "English bread with a personality" being introduced to the American market.

Merchant's world

We live today in a merchant's world. It is not an unmitigated blessing. But mass production and mass salesmanship have their advantages. And one of them is the availability to the mass audience of transcribed Sir Thomas, spot-announcing somewhere West of the Mississippi. "Good morning. This is Sir Thomas Beecham. I should like to let you know of a new series of programmes, in which I figure as a music commentator...." If Beecham must be a salesman, let us hope that he will be selling, elsewhere as in New York, so fundamental an item as a loaf of bread, and selling it as unobjectionably as he is currently doing on WQXR.

As for the programmes themselves, each consists entirely of the works of one composer, or of one type of music, such as dance and period music. In his first three broadcasts in New York, Sir Thomas presented a Berlioz programme, one featuring the works of Mendelssohn and the third devoted to Frederick Delius.

Sir Thomas's commentary, written and recorded in England, is cast in a florid, romantic style and delivered in a broad, Falstaffian manner. His accent, of course, is decidedly British, and this has brought a few scattered protests from Manhattan chauvinists. Of late, another Englishman, Sir Gladwyn Jebb, has done a good deal of paving the way for Sir Thomas, in some rather successful appearances before the television cameras at Lake Success.

Master of "miko"

Sir Thomas is not at all impressed by the microphone, seems very much the master of it, and is obviously having a good time. Out of a way and privileged experience with music and an intimate knowledge of the people of the world of music, he lays about him with gusto.

In his Berlioz programme, speaking of the four operas which the French composer wrote, Sir Thomas remarked: "They are likely to remain in dismal obscurity so long as the present-day type of operatic manager or promoter is permitted to exercise authority or control, and the programmes and policies of theaters—both in the Old and New Worlds—remain dictated by politicians, pedagogues, professors, prize and publishers, instead of musicians."

Sir Thomas is not all controversy and provocation, however. There is charm and humour in the following excerpt from the Delius broadcast: "Now the bass oboe, like certain other members of the single and double-reed families, is to be outdone only if manipulated with extreme cunning, and control; otherwise its presence in the orchestra is a strain upon the nervous system of conductor and players alike. A perfect breath-control is the essential requisite for keeping it well in order, and this alone can obviate the rumbling of sounds that would arouse attention even in a circus."

U.S. forces in Europe to be strengthened

Los Angeles, October 10.
The Assistant Secretary of the Army, Mr. Karl Bendelsen, said today the Army will use the new military appropriations to strengthen United States forces in Europe.

Mr. Bendelsen, here to participate in the American Legion national convention, said the Korean war had not reduced the need for strong European defenses.

He said: "The ball will begin rolling now that the Armed Forces have the money to guard this American rampart. Our forces throughout Europe will receive enough arms and men to convince Russia that we mean business."

The General described General MacArthur's amphibious landing at Inchon in Korea as one of the most brilliant campaigns in history, both tactically and politically.

"It will go down in history as one of the greatest moves in modern warfare,"—United Press.

U.S. AND COLOMBO PLAN FOR COMMONWEALTH AID

Washington, October 10.

A usually reliable diplomatic source said today that the acting Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, was expected in talks here to stress the importance of American collaboration with the Colombo plan for Commonwealth aid to South East Asia.

The source said he expected Mr. Gaitskell to take up this matter when he saw Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's foreign affairs adviser, and the Under Secretary of State, Mr. James Webb, this afternoon.

Mr. Gaitskell conferred this morning with British Embassy officials on financial and economic matters.

In his talks with American officials, he is expected to stress that Britain should be granted the maximum amount of dollars possible under the mutual defence programme for off-shore purchases, especially raw materials, for Britain's rearmament programme.

Mr. Gaitskell is said to know that the French Finance Minister, M. Maurice Petesche, and the Defence Minister, M. Jules Moch, who will arrive here this week, will also try to get as many freed dollars as possible for the purchase of raw materials for their rearmament programme. However, he is represented as confident that State and Defence Department officials will do their best to meet the legitimate needs of both countries.

Like his French colleagues, Mr. Gaitskell reportedly favours a-

cient international control of strategic raw materials to provide enough of them for rearmament needs and to prevent runaway prices such as is happening at the international wool sales.

The source stressed that the reported figure of US\$1,500,000,000 of United States aid for Britain's rearmament programme was not a firm figure but only one arrived at by the British Government in a hurry and which could be modified in the discussions here.

The source thought Mr. Gaitskell had no intention of bringing up the question of repayment of the United States 1945 loan to Britain unless officials here mentioned it. It is understood this matter has not yet been discussed by the British Cabinet as other and more current matters have priority.

The authorities here say that the International Bank may consider what help it can give to complement the Commonwealth

Colombo development plan for South East Asia, which envisages the building of large dams, irrigation schemes and improvements in agriculture which would fit in with the long-term loan policies of the Bank.—United Press.

PARLIAMENT TO CLOSE OCT. 26

London, October 10.
The present session of Parliament will end on October 26, it was announced officially today. The new session will begin on October 31.

Also on October 28 King George will meet members of both Houses in a colourful ceremony preceding the opening of the new House of Commons chamber. The old chamber was destroyed by German bombs on May 10, 1941.

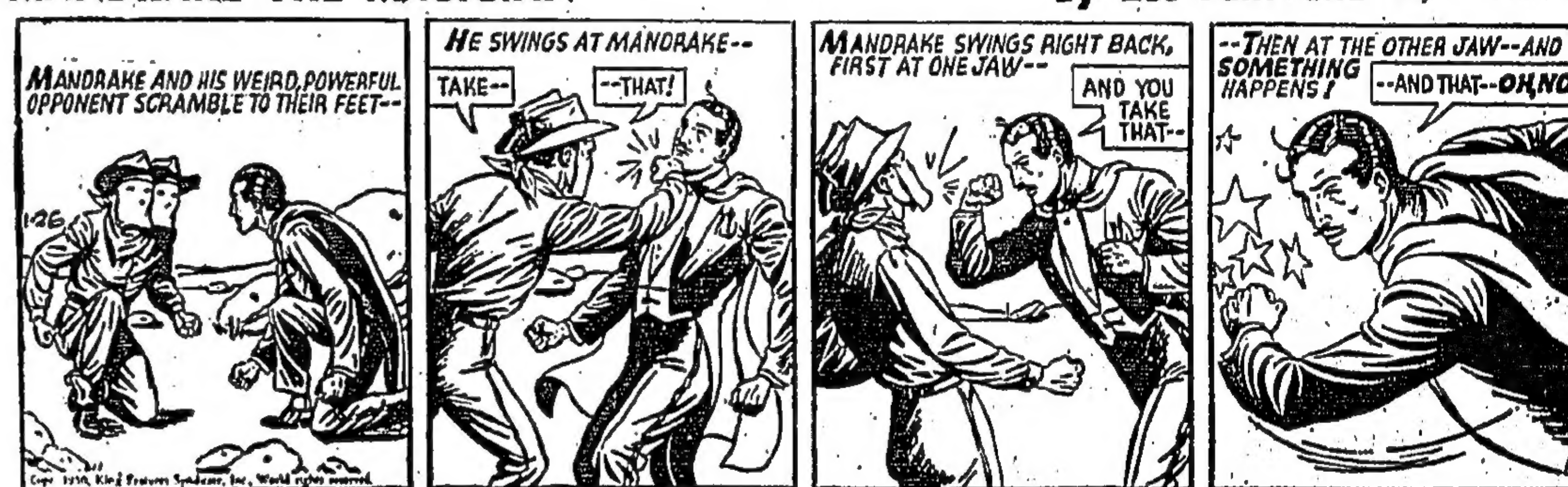
Parliament is now completing its summer recess. It will return to Westminster next Tuesday.—Associated Press.

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ENGKING	Keelung	5 p.m. 18th Oct.	
CHOW	Tientsin	5 p.m. 17th Oct.	
OSPER	Singapore, Djakarta & Macassar	3 p.m. 18th Oct.	
NAN	Tsingtao & Tientsin	5 p.m. 20th Oct.	

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ENGKING	Keelung	15th Oct.	
NAN	Tientsin & Tsingtao	15th Oct.	
KIANG	Indonesia	a.m. 16th Oct.	
CHOW	Bangkok	18th Oct.	
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FELEUS	13 Sept.	17 Sept.	16 Oct.
AGAPENOR	21 Sept.	—	28 Oct.
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The curtain has gone down at this year's final performance of the Oberammergau passion play and rustic quietness returns to the little Alpine village of Oberammergau, Germany. Only barbers prepared for a busy time. As most of the villagers take part in the play, the boys and men had gone without a haircut for a year to obtain a biblical appearance. In the past year the barbers of Oberammergau have had a lean time, but now they are making up for it as seen in this picture of a barber showing the product of two hours work, while villagers wait for their turn.—AP Photo.

PI asks Britain to let undesirable Chinese return home via HK

Manila, October 11.

The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs has requested the help of the British Legation in Manila to enable Chinese citizens who have overstayed their temporary visitors' residence in the country to return to China via Hong Kong, it was announced by the Acting Foreign Secretary, Mr. Felino Neri.

It was learned that the British Consulate in Manila does not grant visas to enter Hong Kong to any person not provided with a re-entry permit issued by the Philippine immigration authorities. The British Consulate likewise refuses to accept any alien deported by the Philippine immigration authorities.

Mr. Neri wrote to the British Minister, Mr. Linton Foulds, that it would be appreciated if the British Legation would issue permits for Chinese temporary visitors and transients here to enter Hong Kong en route to the mainland of China.

The problem of Chinese nationals living here illegally since the expiration of the six-month visitors' visas is causing difficulties for the immigration authorities. The number of these nationals has been estimated at 5,000 or more.

Deportation orders have been signed against many. The Foreign Affairs Department expressed the belief that if the Hong Kong authorities would permit these Chinese to pass through the Colony on their way to China, much of the difficulty confronting the Bureau of Immigration would be removed.

The Acting Secretary, Mr. Neri, said that the Foreign Office fully realized the "natural aversion" of Hong Kong authorities to receiving deportees from the Philippines as they could be considered undesirable.

However, he added, "In this particular case there appears to be no danger involved in their temporary addition to Hong Kong for purposes of proceeding to the mainland." He added in his note to the British Minister: "Arrangements can be made which would mutually protect the interests of the Hong Kong and Philippine Governments in this regard."

The great majority of Chinese temporary visitors and transients who are in the Philippines in violation of their conditions of stay are natives or permanent residents of the Chinese mainland, particularly Fukien province. The Foreign Office said they could no longer return to their homes except by way of Hong Kong because the port of Amoy was closed.—United Press

LRC Tennis Tournament results

Mrs. E. Litton and Miss H. Y. Law entered the finals of the Colony Ladies Doubles at the expense of Mrs. Mackie and Mrs. Armstrong in the tennis semi-finals played at the Ladies Recreation Club yesterday.

The winners were given a stiff fight by the LRC pair who, after losing the first set four games to six, took the second six games to three.

However, in the final and deciding set, Mrs. Litton and Miss Law just managed to hold out against the rising Mrs. Mackie and Mrs. Armstrong and won six games to four.

The Handicap Ladies Singles final was won by Mrs. A. Sainsbury who defeated Mrs. Barty after losing the first set.

The following are the results: Colony Ladies Doubles (Semi-final).

Mrs. E. Litton and Miss H. Y. Law beat Mrs. Mackie and Mrs. Armstrong 6-4, 3-0, 6-4. Handicap Ladies Singles (Final).

Mrs. A. Sainsbury beat Mrs. Barty 2-0, 6-2, 6-1. Club Men's Doubles (Semi-final).

D. R. Holmes and J. A. C. Hurlbatt beat D. J. Mackie and D. T. Nolan 6-0, 6-3. Handicap Men's Doubles (Semi-final).

K.B. Baker and R.A. Mead beat A. D. Scholes and S/L Harris 6-4, 6-4. Major Young and H. M. Newton beat E. E. Story and W. H. Sanders 8-6, 6-3.

The following is the programme for today: Semi-final Colony Ladies Singles, 5.15 p.m.; Mrs. Slack v Mrs. Armstrong.

Semi-final Handicap Mixed Doubles, 5.15 p.m.; Brig. and Mrs. Maunsell v E.E. Story and Mrs. Tamworth.

Inter-Hong, 5.15 p.m.; H.D. Smith and W.A. Sanders (Cable & Wireless) v J. Aserappa and G. Rowe (Secretariat).

Pomeroy and A.R. Kitchell (APC) v D.R. Holmes and R.M. Hetherington (Secretariat). P.S. McCall and J. Lancashire (B & S) v R.A. Mead and J.J. Remedios (APC).

Replay of Club Ladies Doubles semi-final: Mrs. Mackie and Mrs. Sainsbury v Mrs. Barty and Mrs. Sainsbury.

Next week's programme The following is the programme for next week: Monday October 16—5.15 p.m. Colony Mixed Doubles Semi-final: E. Tsai and Mrs. M. Chow v K. C. Dao and Mrs. Litton.

Handicap Men's Doubles Final: Club Ladies Singles Semi-final: Mrs. Tamworth v Mrs. Armstrong.

Handicap Mixed Doubles Semi-final: D. R. Holmes and Mrs. Sainsbury v Dr. Smart and Mrs. Barty.

Tuesday, October 17—5.15 p.m. Colony Mixed Doubles Semi-final: W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs. Andrews v Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Ip.

Club Ladies Doubles Final: Handicap Ladies Doubles Final: Inter-Hong—H. M. Newton and W. L. Howard (APC) v Winners of Mrs. Smart and Choa v H. Owen Hughes and G. N. Gosano.

Wednesday, October 18—5.15 p.m. Club Mixed Doubles Final: W. J. D. Cooper and Mrs. Andrews v Mrs. Litton v D. R. Holmes and Mrs. Sainsbury.

Club Ladies Singles Final: Top Half Inter-Hong Semi-final: Thursday, October 19—5.15 p.m. Colony Ladies Doubles Final: Club Men's Doubles Final: Bottom Half Inter-Hong Semi-final.

Club Handicap Mixed Doubles Semi-final: M. Goffred Jr. and Mrs. Goffred v Winners of Story and Mrs. Maunsell.

Friday, October 20—5.15 p.m. Colony Ladies Singles Final: Mrs. M. Chow v Winners of Mrs. Slack v Mrs. Armstrong.

Club Handicap Mixed Doubles Final: Saturday, October 21: Colony Mixed Doubles Final: Inter-Hong Final: Presentation of Prizes.

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OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

P. & O. B.I. JOINT SERVICE			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

DEFENCE issues to be aired			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

ROBERT SCOTT gets new assignment			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

CLUB DE RECREIO CRICKET TEAMS			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

DANNY O'SULLIVAN OUTPOINTED BY BOBBY BOLAND			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

CLERK WINS £94,335 IN FOOTBALL POOL			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

NEW MANAGER FOR WHITE SOX			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

KCC 1ST XI TO MEET HONG KONG UNIVERSITY			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

WEST HAM BEAT BRADFORD IN SPEEDWAY MATCH			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

FAROUK TRIES IT AGAIN			
OUTWARDS		LEAVES HONGKONG	FROM
a.a. "CORPUS"	Batavia	19th October	London & Continent
a.a. "CANTON"	Batavia	26th October	—
a.a. "CHUBAN"	Batavia	7th November	—

Dutch fleet's part in Atlantic defence

The Hague, October 10.

Admiral H.C.W. Moorman, Dutch State Secretary of the Navy, declared today that his Government should maintain its attitude that the Dutch fleet must continue to be represented in the Atlantic defence system. American general, a French general and a British air marshal cannot decide whether the Dutch Navy must disappear from the ocean, he said.

His suggestion that Holland should restrict her navy came in the Atlantic Treaty's

R. I. L.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTS"	12th Oct.
"TABMAN"	13th Oct.
"TJITJALENGKA"	26th Oct.

* only to B'pore, Penang & Bat. Doll

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADAK"	10th Oct.
"TJIBODAS"	10th Oct.
"TJIBADANE"	18th Nov.
"TEGELBERG"	18th Nov.

* not calling Manila and South America

JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADAK"	13th Oct.
"TJIBODAS"	18th Oct.
"TJIBADANE"	10th Nov.
"TEGELBERG"	1st Nov.

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"RYNKERK"	19th Oct.
"LANGLESCOT"	19th Nov.
"MARIEKERK"	early Dec.

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JAPAN

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RYNKERK"	7th Nov.
"LANGLESCOT"	22nd Nov.
"MARIEKERK"	early Dec.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

In a steady but dull market prices showed only fractional changes either way with gains properly predominating. The undercurrent is steady.

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Insurance
Canton Ins. Co.

Shipping
Dunlop

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HSBC

Public Utilities
HK Tramways

Land, Hotels and Buildings
HSBC

Telephones
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U.S. AGREES ON LOAN TO PERSIA TO BUILD UP COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

Tehran, October 10. Premier Razmara announced in the Majlis (Parliament) today that the United States has agreed to lend US\$25,000,000 to build up Iran's economy.

At the same time the Premier told Deputies that negotiations are progressing very successfully for a US\$20,000,000 barter trade deal with Russia.

Razmara's announcement was the first official word of the Export-Import Bank loan, which will be used chiefly for agricultural and road-building equipment.

It gives the U.S. the lead in the propaganda war which has been growing here.

"The American loan will give very important effective help to implement the seven-year plan and bolster our economic condition," Razmara told cheering Deputies.

There was expected to be some disappointment expressed on what the Persians regard as the small amount of the loan. Razmara told the Majlis, however, he expected a second Export-Import Bank loan of US\$20,000,000 in a short time, part of which would be used to improve electricity and the communications system.

Commenting on the Razmara announcement, Ambassador Henry Grady told journalists, "This is the beginning of genuine American economic assistance, Iran is looking to us for further credits to develop basic facilities essential to the economic progress of the country."

Prestige bolstered
The American loan is expected to bolster American prestige, which has been slipping in recent months over the long delay in extending aid.

The American move is expected to speed up Iranian-Soviet trade talks which have been dragging on since August despite Razmara's comment that they are proceeding successfully.

An informed source reported that Razmara is baulking at the Soviet demand that Russia be permitted to send numerous trade agents throughout the country—a move which the Persians see as a wedge to spread Communist propaganda.

The Iranians want barter trade dealing channelled through four or five Persian agencies dealing with similar Russian agencies. American diplomats here regard the first loan as a good start but still inadequate to rebuild Iran's shaky economy to a point where it can resist Communist pressure.

Additional sum
An additional US\$500,000 is expected to be granted to Iran this week under the Point Four programme. Razmara told the Majlis that the International Bank is expected to lend US\$8,000,000 within a month to develop the Persian Gulf port of Khorramshahr.

Razmara said US\$18,000,000 will be used to develop agriculture—US\$6,000,000 for roads and US\$200,000 will be used for a survey of electricity needs.

American machinery to be purchased under the loan is not expected to reach Iran before next spring.

One of the obstacles remaining to be settled is British approval of Iran's demand that Sterling Oil royalties be converted into dollars to repay the American loan. The British have so far refused to make a long-term commitment—Associated Press.

Money Market
US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$3.32 and closed at HK\$3.31, these being the lowest and highest rates.

It opened at HK\$3.37 and closed at HK\$3.31. Industrial bonds opened at HK\$282.50 and closed at HK\$282.75. Highest and lowest rates were HK\$283.75 and HK\$280.

Sterling went up a further two cents to HK\$15.80. Australian pounds dropped five cents to HK\$12.90. Pounds were unchanged at HK\$18.10 nominal.

Ticals opened at HK\$27.10 and closed at HK\$27.10. NEI-Guilders took another big jump and closed at HK\$33.35 a 100 after opening at HK\$33.45.

U.S. IMPORTS FROM RED CHINA
Washington, October 10. The United States imported \$12,200,000 in goods from Communist-controlled China in July while sending \$5,000,000 in goods to that country.

The Commerce Bureau's monthly report on foreign trade also shows that the former stronghold of the Chinese Nationalist government shipped only \$100,000 in goods to the United States while receiving \$2,000,000 worth from the U.S. exports to Asia in July were \$110,000,000 while imports from Asia amounted to \$110,000,000—Associated Press.

Burma's oil companies inquiry

Rangoon, October 10.

A government-sponsored committee of inquiry today described oil companies here as more than foreign enterprises.

In a report on the conditions governing the country's oil industry it asserted that the companies amounted to a foreign power operating within Burma whose violations with the Burmese government may easily lead to international complications.

The committee, formed late in 1949, included the Minister of Commerce, Kyan Myint, and the Minister for Agriculture, Khin Maung Gale.

The committee's report, released today by the Burmese government, suggested that this matter, "one of international concern," be placed before the United Nations.

It recommended that the UN be invited to assist Burma to formulate a policy for developing her oil resources in the national interest.

The committee suggested that as an alternative the government should engage an independent expert to advise on future oil operations.

Three British-owned oil companies are authorised by the Burmese government to extract, refine and sell oil and allied products here. These are the Burmah Oil Company, the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Anglo-Burmah Petroleum Company.

At present they operate the Central Burma oilfields jointly. Since January, 1950, the companies have restricted their operations and carried out a large-scale retrenchment, claiming that disturbed conditions in the hinterland have made normal work impossible—Associated Press.

Rubber strong in London, Singapore

London, October 10.

Rubber was strong on the market today in both London and Singapore. Prices were only slightly below the peaks touched before the North Korean collapse.

On the other hand, gold in Hong Kong, which paced the rubber in the early stages of the boom, turned weak today at not greatly above its pre-Korea price.

Chinese operators in Hong Kong were reported to be selling gold and dollars and buying Pounds sterling.

Buying and forward covering of Sterling by people in many parts of the world, including the United States and the Continent, have brought much money into London recently particularly in the past few days despite the authoritative denials of any revaluation of Sterling.

This influx has raised various Sterling rates and has greatly strengthened the prices of British Government securities and of such things as diamond shares into which the money went.

After rising strongly yesterday, Government securities turned slightly reactionary today.

The strength of rubber today lay mainly in the East where recent heavy forward sales have reduced the supply that can be offered for early delivery.

This shortage of business quiet and difficult today but prices held to rise to the Eastern level—Reuter.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, October 10.

Selling pressure on motors weakened the rest of the stock market and brought declines ranging to \$1 and \$2 a share. The pattern of the market was apparent shortly after the start, when Chrysler suddenly gave way and ran losses of more than \$2. The other motors followed.

Transfers were 1,070,000. Two hundred and sixty-eight issues advanced and 650 declined.

Among the stumblers were Polaroid, Northern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio.

Gainers included Chicago Milwaukee, St. Paul.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 82.32; 20 Industrials 227.00; 15 Rails 68.54; 10 Utilities 40.46.

Closing quotations:

Adams Express

Alaska Juneau

American Can

Smelting

Telephone

Tobacco

Waterworks

Anaconda Copper

Aviation Corp.

Baldwin Locomotive

Bendix Aviation

Bethlehem Steel

Boeing Aircraft

Borden Co.

Canadian Pacific

Case J. I.

Chrysler

Colgate

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TO HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO
via JAPAN

Pres. Cleveland	Arr. Oct. 14	Sails Oct. 15
Gen. Gordon	Arr. Oct. 18	Sails Oct. 19
Pres. Wilson	Arr. Nov. 3	Sails Nov. 4

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
via JAPAN

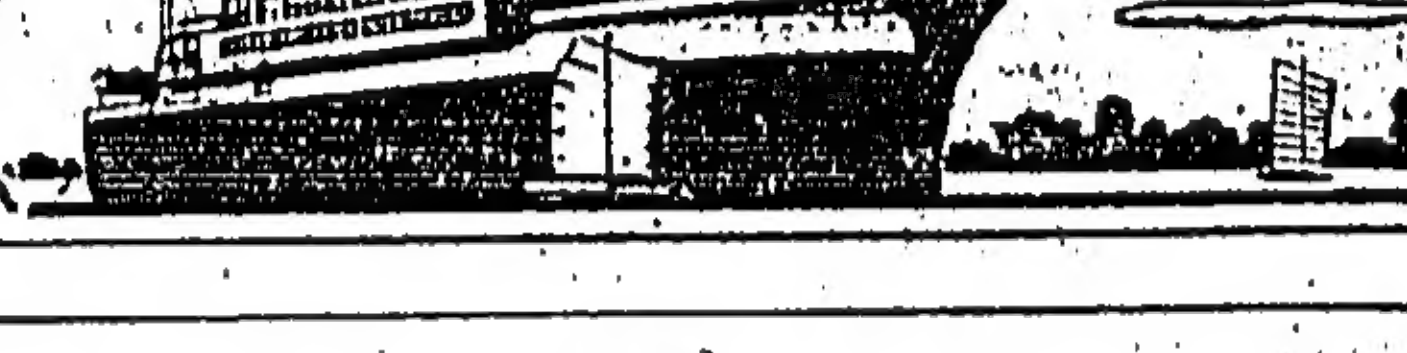
Pres. McKinley	Arr. Nov. 4	Sails Nov. 5
Pres. Taft	Arr. Nov. 5	Sails Nov. 6

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON
via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

Pres. Tyler	Arr. Oct. 27	Sails Oct. 28
Pres. Grant	Arr. Nov. 10	Sails Nov. 10

ROUND THE WORLD
via MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, OOHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

Pres. Polk	Arr. Oct. 18	Sails Oct. 19
Williamette Victory	Arr. Oct. 30	Sails Oct. 31



BEN LINE

THE BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore on or abt.	23rd Oct.
"BENMACDHUI"	"	2nd Nov.
"BENALDER"	"	14th Nov.
"BENAVON"	"	14th Nov.
"BENVENUE"	"	14th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	"	14th Nov.
"BENMHOR"	"	14th Nov.
"BENATTOW"	"	14th Nov.
"BENLOYAL"	"	23rd Nov.
"BENCRUACHAN"	"	29th Nov.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DATE
"BENVORLICH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg	26th Oct.
"BENALDER"	"	17th Nov.
"BENAVON"	"	17th Nov.
"BENVENUE"	"	17th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	"	17th Nov.
"BENMHOR"	"	17th Nov.
"BENATTOW"	"	21st Nov.
"BENLOMOND"	"	25th Nov.

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Russia accepts U.S. plan for peace patrol conditionally

(Continued from page 7)

This last section, according to Mr. Spender, is the only part of the measure Australia cannot support fully.

Mr. Spender said: "In carrying out this task efficiently and effectively, the committee must have to find by what resources the member nations have and of what resources of military and economic character they were possessed. Surely we have had enough experience in the past in our attempts to achieve limitation of armaments to show that while some nations might be prepared to provide this information, there are others which will not do so."

The committee is, therefore, likely to find itself frustrated because it cannot secure sufficient information or it may play into the hands of possible aggressors.

A report is to be made to the Security Council and the General Assembly—information on only some of the nations of the world—information which could be of vital value to a potential aggressor.

Any nation contemplating aggression is hardly likely, I should think, to give information other than misleading information, even if it were prepared to give any.

Blame on Russia
Mr. Spender placed full blame on Russia for failure of peace enforcement measures of the United Nations Charter to work. He said the failure of the Charter was due to the fact that the United Nations had not been able to enforce its decisions against Russia.

He said the United Nations had not been able to enforce its decisions against Russia because Russia had not been able to enforce its decisions against the United Nations.

HENDERSON, DU IN AUSTRIA

London, October 10. Lord Henderson, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will fly to Vienna tomorrow morning from London.

He will remain in the Austrian capital next Monday.

It is understood that Henderson will see the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg, and will discuss the situation in Austria.

